AY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional ers. Temp. 50-39 (10-4). Tomorrow little ge. Yesterday's temp. 45-43 (7-6). LONDON: ly cloudy. Temp. 52-41 (11-5). Tomorrow change. Yesterday's temp. 46-41 (8-5). NNEL: Slight. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 63-39). NEW YORK: Occasional showers. Temp. (13-4). Yesterday's temp. 51-45 (10-7).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 6 S. | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 10 L.Fr.
Denmark .... 1.75 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Netherlands .. 0.65 Flor.
Germany ..... 0.90 D.M. | Nigeria 2/6
Great Britain ..... 1/6 | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
India ..... Rs. 2.25 | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland ..... 1/3 | Switzerland .. 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 130 Lire | Turkey ..... 2.50 T.L.
Israel ..... I.£1.00 | U.S. Military $0.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

.27,136 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1970 Established 1887

Viet Reds Menace Province Capital In East Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, April 13 (UPI).—Communist troops are pushing o Cambodia from South Vietnam and are expected to attack the rovincial capital of Svay Rieng, Cambodian military authorities said lay.

Viet Cong troops have captured the town of Prasaut, 15 miles to e west of the capital. Svay Rieng Province juts into the heart of uth Vietnam to as close as 35 miles from Saigon.

The Cambodian military area commander said there were some 5,000 Communist troops in the area. The Communists had an almost free run of the area, he said.

The commander was quoted as saying Viet Cong troops were in at least six strong positions spreading north and south from Prasaut. Cambodian paratroopers yesterday tried and failed to oust the Communists, who took Prasaut Saturday.

It was still possible to reach Svay Rieng from Phnom Penh, but the commander said he expected the Viet Cong to attack Svay Rieng eventually.

The Viet Cong were using trucks between Prasaut and the South Vietnamese frontier to move dead and wounded back from the fighting line, he said.

[Refugees streamed into Svay Rieng today after Communist forces launched four major attacks in the surrounding countryside, Reuters reported. The outskirts of the town came under Viet Cong rocket and mortar fire, while government MiG-17 jets swooped overhead, strafing guerrilla positions.

[Officials estimated that about 10,000 people had taken refuge in Svay Rieng. A military communiqué issued in Phnom Penh said the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese launched four major attacks in the border area last night.]

Newsmen Reported Safe

PHNOM PENH, April 13 (UPI).—All the missing foreign journalists in the hands of the Viet Cong in Svay Rieng Province are reported safe, it was learned today.

Reliable sources quoted Cambodian villagers as saying all ten missing foreigners had been collected in one place, a tiny border hamlet named Prey Barang, about 35 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

The villagers were quoted as saying the foreigners—taken by the Viet Cong April 6 and 8—had been in separate locations until this weekend, when they were gathered at Prey Barang.

The sources quoted the villagers as saying all the captives were safe and apparently in good health and unharmed.

Eight men picked up April 6 were Americans Sean Flynn, freelance photographer son of the late Errol Flynn, and Columbia Broadcasting System cameraman Dana Stone; a Japanese Fuji television team of newsman Akira Kusaka and cameraman Yujiro Tagaki; and Frenchmen Claude Arpin of Newsweek, Gilles Caron of Gamma News Agency, Guy Hannoteaux of Express magazine and Visot Michele, a professor of law in Phnom Penh.

Picked up April 8 were Dieter

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

GIs Ordered To Keep Out Of Cambodia

General Hints Pullout Of Troops Near Border

By William J. Coughlin

SAIGON, April 13.—The comanding general of the largest U.S. rce opposite Cambodia said toy he has told his troops, "Don't oss the goddam border." He nted that further troop withawals from the area may be anunced soon.

Lt. Gen. Julian J. Ewell, who is aving his command of the 2d eld Force Vietnam to become nior U.S. military adviser to the ris peace talks, said U.S. policy that U.S. forces will not cross e Cambodian border "under any rcumstances." He said this rules it both hot pursuit and counterillery fire.

Gen. Ewell refused to discuss nether anyone in his command us been disciplined for crossing e border.

"The forces at my command have rict orders to stay away from e border," he said. "There is no nd in those instructions whatoever."

Thursday Announcement?

The force consists of nearly six ivisions of U.S., South Vietnamese nd other allied troops occupying e area opposite southern Camodia. Gen. Ewell's hint of further ithdrawals sparked speculation at President Nixon may be planing to announce the withdrawal hursday in his speech to outline e Cambodian situation.

Gen. Ewell said that he had adsed Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, S. commander in Vietnam, that rogress in pacification and Vietamization in his area meant "we ad the flexibility to take some sks that, by implication, they ight not be able to take elsehere."

His comments came as informed S. sources claimed that captured ommunist documents have sigalled the start of a new campaign y the North Vietnamese and Viet ong aimed at disrupting the pacication program. The increase in ilitary engagements in Gen. well's area last week is believed be the first phase, with a seond scheduled for April 20 to 25.

© Los Angeles Times

Associated Press.
PASSIONATE WELCOME—Actress Melina Mercouri and a group of Greek exiles greeting Mikis Theodorakis (left).

"After three tragic years, here I am in free air . . ."

Theodorakis Freed And Flown to Paris

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 13.—Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis was released suddenly by the Greek military regime today and brought to Paris for treatment of tuberculosis.

"I still can't believe I am free," were the first words spoken by the composer of the "Zorba the Greek" score when he arrived at Le Bourget airport tonight with French Radical party leader Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber. "Only a few hours ago," he said, "I was still in complete isolation."

Mr. Theodorakis, who was met by about 100 Greek students chanting, "Long live the Résistance, Long live Greece," was taken immediately by ambulance to a Paris clinic. Friends said he had tuberculosis, and had been coughing blood. He also is reportedly a diabetic.

He came off the plane and into the arms of actress Melina Mercouri, who among Greeks has been one of the most outspoken critics of the Athens regime. Miss Mercouri was in tears.

The composer's release came only one day after 27 persons had been convicted by a Greek military court of sedition and given long prison sentences. Mr. Servan-Schreiber said he was returning to Athens next weekend and that at least one of those convicted—a Greek-born Frenchman, Jean Starakis, who was sentenced to 13 years in prison—would be released.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber said he could not give any more details without "hurting those we are now trying to save."

Mr. Theodorakis's release, coming just after the heavy sentence handed down yesterday, came as a surprise in Athens. His wife Myrto told news agencies that she had been summoned by the government this morning and driven immediately to the hospital to pick up her husband and then to the airport.

She described him as looking "very pale, very surprised and very emotional" during the trip to the airport.

Mr. Theodorakis's brother Ionnis told the news agencies that Mr. Servan-Schreiber was accompanied to Sotiria Hospital by Greek officials and a French diplomat.

"He [Mr. Servan-Schreiber] asked Mikis about his health and asked if he wished to leave with him for Paris," Ionnis said. "My brother's answer

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

● Greek regime assails critics in Europe. In Paris, meanwhile, smuggled letter from Athens says journalist was tortured into confession. Stories, Page 5.

Associated Press.
Mr. Servan-Schreiber at Le Bourget Airport yesterday.

Brezhnev Assails Errors, Asks New Economic Effort

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, April 13 (NYT).—Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev told the Soviet people tonight that "new methods and new solutions" are needed to solve the country's serious economic problems.

In a nationally televised speech, Mr. Brezhnev said that he was speaking candidly about the problems because the party Central Committee and Politburo had decided that the people "should know when we have undoubted successes and about the problems that stand before us."

It was his first public address to the nation this year and seemed to climax a campaign that began last December when Mr. Brezhnev, in an unpublished speech to the Central Committee, called for "a new aproach" to provide dynamism to the economy, which in recent years has suffered from dropping growth rates.

The campaign, marked by exhortations to workers and managers to introduce new technological advances into their production and to put a stop to waste and inefficiency, has tapered off in recent weeks, presumably because of the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth, which falls in nine days.

Mr. Brezhnev repeated in essence what he was reported to have said in December.

He struck out at lagging productivity, poor administration of the economy and shortages of consumer goods. Some of this, he said, is due to "objective reasons," such as foreign policy problems that led to unplanned expenditures. He presumably meant crises with China and the invasion of Czechoslovakia. He also cited bad weather for two years.

But other causes for the problems in the economy, he said, were due to "subjective" reasons—poor administration and lack of discipline at work, among others.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke from the large Kharkov tractor plant auditorium where he went last night to present awards for outstanding performance on the occasion of Lenin's birthday. He was strongly applauded by the audience. That the speech was televised nationally seemed to underscore his increased personal prominence in recent months. He has completely overshadowed his Politburo colleagues, some of whom, like Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, are reported ill.

There was no advance word that he would speak nationally but presumably because it began at 8:15 p.m. Moscow time, it was seen by millions of viewers who rarely see their most important leader.

Mr. Brezhnev's tone was calm and sometimes almost paternal. Even when he was demanding stiffer penalties against shirkers and drunks, he was not vindicative.

His main theme was that the Soviet Union is entering a "new stage of development" that "does not allow us to work in the old ways and which demand new methods and new solutions."

"Past experience here is a bad adviser," he said. "And only by stubborn efforts and quests can something new be attained."

The stress was also on the need for frankness—not to hide shortcomings. This was consistent with the "self-criticism" campaign of recent months.

"We have to point out the main problems in the direction of our economic development to concentrate on them the main attention of the party and all Soviet people," he said.

He called for an efficient use of material and labor resources, both of which are in tight supply in the Soviet Union.

The administration of the economy—the Soviet term for business administration—is a "science" he said, and indicated that some old-time bosses might be fired if they could not learn the new methods of running an enterprise efficiently.

Soviet Sub Believed Sunk In Atlantic

U.S. Planes Spot Oil Slicks Off Spain

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—A Soviet nuclear attack submarine apparently sank in the Atlantic off Spain last weekend, the Pentagon reported today. The United States denied any involvement.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim said a Navy patrol plane spotted the Soviet submarine on the surface in apparent distress. And other flights over the area reported two Soviet ships attempting to tow the sub.

Yesterday morning, the sub was gone and only two oil slicks remained—possible evidence of a ruptured submarine.

"I am able to categorically state to you that no U.S. surface vessels or submarines were involved in any way in the weekend incident in which a Soviet nuclear submarine may have sunk in the Atlantic," Mr. Friedheim told reporters.

"There were no U.S. vessels of any kind in the area," he said. U.S. aircraft observed none of the submarine crew being taken from the disabled vessel. It normally carries a crew of 88.

"Late yesterday the Soviet ships were still in the area where the submarine was first sighted and were apparently conducting a search," the Pentagon said.

Lifeboats Spotted

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—British aircraft spotted lifeboats in the Atlantic area where the Soviet submarine is believed sunk, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

He said Russian merchant ships were seen in the area yesterday. Lifeboats were seen on their decks and in the water.

London Was Not Built in a Day

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—Britain's construction workers lose 45 minutes of every working hour on the building site, a national study showed today. The study said 75 percent of the lost time is avoidable.

The study, prepared for the London Faculty of Building, a 1,500-member discussion group, will be submitted to members of Parliament.

It said avoidable lost time came from such problems as getting to work late, talking on the job, smoke breaks, extra tea breaks, prolonged lunch breaks, overstaffing, delays in delivery of materials, strikes, and finishing early.

Apollo's Flawless Flight Continues; Check of Moon Lander Is Advanced

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 13 (UPI).—Apollo-13 sped flawlessly toward the moon today, trailed by a rocket hulk that will crash into the lunar surface as the spacecraft swings into moon orbit.

A brief blast from the moonship's big rocket engine early today lined up Capt. James A. Lovell jr. and his two first-time crewmen, John L. Swigert jr. and Fred W. Haise jr., for their landing in the moon's uplands.

At 2105 GMT, Apollo-13 was 191,292 miles from earth and traveling at 2,383 miles an hour.

Ground controllers said Apollo-13's aim was so accurate—bringing it within 71 miles of the moon's far side—a third opportunity to correct the course, scheduled for 0238 Greenwich mean time, would be omitted.

Instead, the spacemen will check out their moon lander three hours ahead of schedule. Mission control wants the astronauts to look at gauges monitoring the frigid helium tank that apparently heated faster than planned a week before the launch.

"There is no concern at all" over the pressure, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokesman said, and the check of gauges would be "to see if the readings correspond to what we're reading here."

Engineers cleared the tank for launch a week ago after 24 hours of painstaking tests. They had noticed earlier it seemed to be heating up faster than normal.

The tank holds helium at 452 degrees below zero, and since it is supposed to heat at a given rate, the amount of helium put in before launch is carefully measured to keep pressures within acceptable levels during the entire mission. The tank provides pressure to the moon lander's descent engine fuel tanks.

Checkout to be Televised

The lunar lander checkout will be televised—the fourth color broadcast of the ten-day flight.

Sixteen minutes before the astronauts' scheduled waking time at 1813 GMT, Capt. Lovell radioed mission control that Mr. Haise had about nine hours of solid sleep, and Mr. Swigert, about six hours. Capt. Lovell said he got about five hours of "intermittent" sleep.

"Just after we went to sleep last night we had a master alarm, and it really scared us," Capt. Lovell said. "We were all over the cockpit like a wet noodle."

"Sorry it wasn't something more significant," replied mission control.

In this case, the alarm simply went off because the temperature in a hydrogen tank aboard Apollo-13 dropped a little too low. The astronauts turned on a heater, and there was no danger to them or their craft.

Mission control asked the astronauts to see if they could sight Comet Bennett, discovered last year by a Johannesburg, South Africa, scientist.

Capsule communicator Joseph Kerwin said the comet, which is following a path just above the sun's horizon, may be visible briefly while the landing craft Aquarius, riding on the nose of the Apollo spaceship, blocks out the sun's rays.

Today was the last day of relative ease the astronauts will have until they head home. After they swing into lunar orbit early Wednesday their schedules are as full as mission planners can make them.

Beirut Rattled By Stork Hunters

BEIRUT, April 13 (Reuters).—Beirut woke at dawn today to the rattle of gunfire, blast of shotguns and the crack of rifles, arousing fears that fresh trouble was brewing with Palestine commandos.

But it was the city's trigger-happy sportsmen who regularly take a heavy toll of the country's wild birds. Their target this time was a flock of storks returning to Europe after wintering in Egypt.

Officially Inspired Campaign

Hatred for Vietnamese Seen At Fever Pitch in Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, April 13 (NYT).—An officially inspired campaign hatred against Vietnamese has ached fever pitch throughout ambodia. It has resulted in tentions, in disappearances and, least in one known case, in mass llings that witnesses attributed Cambodian soldiers.

In the course of the last week ten days the campaign against etnamese residents has seriousdiminished the open sympathy th which many diplomats and her foreigners initially viewed e leadership that overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk on March 18.

None of the leading figures of the new regime have said a word, in their flood of statements and communiques, that might inhibit those who take the official propaganda campaign as a declaration of an open season on Vietnamese.

A standard line of argument appears to have developed among government officials and private citizens in response to those who intercede on behalf of the frightened Vietnamese.

The Cambodians insist that foreigners simply do not understand the depth of Vietnamese Communist penetration among Vietnamese in Cambodia. They also stress the traditional enmity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples and say that outsiders fail to see the issue in its historical context.

It is often asserted that the Vietnamese have been equally cruel to Cambodians and would do the same in the Cambodians' position.

Vietnamese residents of Cambodia are estimated to number 400,000 in a population of seven million. How many remain at liberty is impossible to tell. In the border provinces, where North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces moved supplies and men and found sanctuary while Prince Sihanouk was in power—his successors have been trying to get rid of them—most of the Vietnamese are believed to be under detention.

The biggest concentration is in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Doctor Is Killed, Hostages Taken In Turkish Clash

ANKARA, April 13 (Reuters).—ight-wing students killed a doctor d then took 16 hostages today in olent clashes with left-wing udents at Ankara University.

Dr. Necdet Guclu was killed when tried to stop attacking rightists, e-witnesses said the leftists inside e building threw stones, and the tackers replied with pistols, killg the doctor. A student was also unded.

Later, the right-wingers grabbed leftist students and a press otographer as hostages. The nappings prompted a protest arch by doctors and students m two medical schools. Police vented them from reaching ghtist-held university hostels.

Fla. Governor Bows to Court, But Sees Victory on Busing

By Bruce Galphin

TAMPA, Fla., April 13 (WP).—Gov. Claude Kirk bowed to court orders yesterday and reinstated school officials of Manatee County with instructions to implement a court's integration plan tomorrow.

Gov. Kirk said that paying the $10,000-a-day contempt fine conditionally imposed Saturday by U.S. District Judge Ben Krentzman "would not solve the problem."

But in retreat, Gov. Kirk claimed to be "on the road to victory."

In a four-minute statement on television, Gov. Kirk announced that the Justice Department would join him before the court of appeals in pleading for modification of Judge Krentzman's order for busing pupils to achieve racial integration in Manatee County schools.

He also told his audience that the appellate court had agreed to expedite the hearing of the case. Local attorneys said that the ruling could come within the next few days.

"I will reinstate the board of public instruction and the superintendent and direct those officials to develop and complete on Monday procedures which will implement the court's plan on Tuesday," Gov. Kirk's statement said.

The governor had suspended Manatee's school officials twice last week and personally assumed control of the school system to block the busing order.

Gov. Kirk, who flew to Jacksonville to tape his statement, was greeted at the television station by some 75 National States' Rights party members, waving Confederate flags and honking horns.

Gov. Kirk said the Justice Department intervention meant that "we are working together as two separate sovereigns." The department's "significant assistance will, I believe, result in our avoidance of the disaster which presently faces the educational systems of Manatee County and the state of Florida," the governor asserted.

"To disobey the district court injunction and to pay a fine of $10,000 a day would not solve the problem. If I thought that course, or going to jail, would do so," he said with emphasis, "I would be in that jail."

On Charges of Improper Behavior

Rep. Ford Starts Move to Impeach Douglas

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Reuters).—Rep. Gerald Ford, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, today announced plans to try to remove veteran Justice William O. Douglas from the Supreme Court.

The Michigan congressman said a House resolution would be introduced, probably later this week, to set up a special five-man committee to investigate allegations that the 71-year-old liberal judge had behaved improperly.

This would be the first move in a bid to start impeachment proceedings to remove Justice Douglas from the Supreme Court.

Rep. Ford announced the decision after a meeting with several congressmen who have been discussing possible impeachment proceedings against Justice Douglas for several months.

Attempts to remove him have been given added impetus by the Senate's rejection of two of President Nixon's nominees to the Supreme Court, but congressmen linked with the impeachment move have denied this.

Justice Douglas, who has been on the court 31 years, has been accused of alleged conflicts of interest in contributing to publications edited by Ralph Ginzberg, who has been involved in obscenity cases before the Supreme Court, and accepting fees from a foundation linked to Las Vegas gamblers.

Rep. Gerald Ford

[Rep. Ford told newsmen that if there were any doubts about impeachment proceedings, "they were eliminated" by the current issue of Evergreen Magazine in which Justice Douglas has an article entitled "Redress and Revolution," United Press International reported.

[Rep. Ford said there were "shocking" pictures of nudes in the magazine.]

Last Saturday, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said that he was concerned about the qualifications of Justice Douglas and urged a thorough examination of his record.

Speaking on a television interview, Mr. Agnew said, "It may be appropriate to look at some of his beliefs, among which, as I recall, is a statement that rebellion is justified in cases where the establishment has acted the way it's acting at the present time.

"It seems rather unusual for a man on the bench to advocate rebellion and revolution, and possibly we would take a good look at what the justice is saying and what he thinks, particularly in view of the fact that two fine judges have been denied seats on the bench for statements that are much less reprehensible than those made, in my opinion, by Justice Douglas," Mr. Agnew said.

'Hello, Israel, This Is Egypt'— An Inadvertent, Diplomatic Hot Line

TEL AVIV, April 13 (Reuters).—A hitch in international telecommunications brought about a direct telephone link between Israel and Egypt last Friday, the Israeli news agency Itim reported.

Told by an operator that all lines to London were busy, Mrs. Conny Bogan, of Holon, near Tel Aviv, who had asked for an urgent connection to London, had her call shunted via Paris.

When the Israeli operator called "Hello, this is Israel ...." both he and the Israeli caller were surprised to hear a cheery "Hello, Israel, this is Egypt." from the other side.

The Egyptian operator politely asked his Israeli colleague "How are you?" and when asked in turn said, "We're just waiting for another bombing raid from your people." Mrs. Bogan, who had been listening to the exchange, then intervened and told the Egyptian operator: "But you know, you don't have to go on being bombed."

The Egyptian answered: "You better tell that to Moshe Dayan [Israeli minister of defense]."

"I think you should speak to your friend Mr. Nasser about it," the Israeli caller managed to say, before the connection to London was made.

Egypt Denies Delta Raids

Israeli Jets Attack Targets Near Cairo, Along Suez Canal

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, April 13 (NYT).—Israeli bombers attacked Egyptian military sites three times today, hitting targets in two sectors of the Nile Delta and along the entire length of the Suez Canal.

The delta raids this morning were the first deep penetration attacks in more than a week. One target was described as 20 miles east of Helwan, the other in the region of el-Manzala.

Helwan is a major industrial site a few miles from Cairo. The area to the east is in the desert, leading to speculation that air defense installations were struck.

El-Manzala is in the northeast corner of the Nile Delta, 20 miles west of the Suez Canal. A road from Cairo to Port Said runs through this area.

The Suez Canal attacks were launched in the afternoon. One, in the central sector, lasted 40 minutes. The other, in the southern sector, was a 20-minute raid.

Attacks against targets in the Canal area have become virtually a daily event. It is believed that the Israelis are seeking to neutralize the entire area.

[In Cairo, an Egyptian military spokesman reported that Israeli aircraft attacked two sites in Egypt today, one near el-Solhiya, northeast of Cairo, and the other about 25 miles west of the Gulf of Suez town of Ein Sukhna.

[The military spokesman issued a statement tonight denying reports from Israel that today's raids had been directed at targets about 20 miles east of Helwan and at el-Manzala.

[The spokesman said one soldier had been killed and seven wounded at el-Solhiya.]

Israeli authorities released new pictures of el-Adasiyeh, meanwhile, in the continuing propaganda struggle with Cairo over the April 6 bombing raid that the Egyptians say was directed against a school.

The Israelis had produced before and during the night of the raid, photos attempting to show that the site was a military target with dozens of military vehicles, trenches, outposts and other defensive sites.

The latest pictures were taken a day after the raid and purport to show that the Egyptians were seeking to remove all traces of the military nature of the site.

They indicated that of the 34 trucks, 11 jeeps and four trailers in the before and during pictures, only four vehicles remained in the after picture taken the next day.

In addition, the Israelis said that seven temporary military huts surrounding the main structure had been removed in the same 24-hour period. Ordinarily, the Israelis suggested, there would be no reason to remove these structures.

The suggestion was that Egyptian authorities had sought to alter the character of the site before inviting Cairo-based newsmen to inspect it.

Israeli officials said aerial photographs also showed vehicles undamaged in the raid leaving the area.

Newsmen Visit School

BAHR EL-BAKAR, Egypt, April 13 (Reuters).—Work started on a new school here today a mile away from the ruins of the one destroyed by Israeli bombs five days ago.

As workmen dug the first trenches, officials here announced the death toll of children had risen to 46. In addition to the 30 killed outright, a further 16 have since died of their wounds.

Correspondents visiting the site of last week's attack today saw the almost flattened remains of a single-story building, with children's shoes and picture books lying amid the rubble.

Nearby was a U-shaped building. Officials said it was the workshop for an agricultural project.

Cairo Talks

CAIRO, April 13 (Reuters).—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Joseph Sisco, resumed his talks here today on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Sisco had a meeting with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's foreign affairs assistant Mahmoud Fawzi during which both sides further explained their countries' views on a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Mr. Sisco's talks with Mr. Fawzi followed a meeting last night with President Nasser which U.S. officials here said was cordial.

President Nasser re-emphasized that a peaceful settlement was not possible without a complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land and a solution to the Palestine refugee problem, informed sources said.

Mr. Sisco leaves here tomorrow for Israel.

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Arms Race Halt Is Asked By Sorensen

Addresses Experts on America in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 13 (UPI).—Theodore C. Sorensen today urged the Russians to do more toward ending the arms race and less toward aiding the Arabs.

He also told them they should let their Jews go to Israel.

Mr. Sorensen, the Democratic party candidate for the Senate from New York, gave the advice in a speech to 130 top Soviet "Americanologists" in the Institute for the Study of the United States. The former adviser to President John F. Kennedy was invited by the institute for a five-day "exchange of information" with the Russians.

Urges SALT Success

Mr. Sorensen said the massive nuclear power possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union makes arms reduction and control necessary. He urged that both sides work to make the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), resuming in Vienna on Thursday, a success.

"We must act quickly," he said. "Delay could be fatal to our hopes for an end to the arms race for several years, if ever."

On the Middle East, Mr. Sorensen warned that the area holds the danger of a full-scale East-West confrontation, possibly leading to war. He condemned "the haphazard way in which arms have been introduced into the Middle East."

He said the United States and the Soviet Union should work together to confine the fighting to the parties already involved and to "control and eventually to halt" the shipment of outside arms, aircraft and other military equipment to the Middle East.

A Pakistani Envoy Held in Rome on Narcotics Charge

ROME, April 13 (AP).—Police today arrested the Pakistani ambassador to Tunisia and said they suspected him as being the "big gun" of the traffic of hashish in Italy. They also arrested a German movie actress and her Italian friend.

Police identified the Pakistani diplomat as Prince Haroon-al-Rashid Abbasi, 46. They said it was by chance they came across the envoy's alleged activities—while trailing the actress.

Police rejected the prince's claim of diplomatic immunity, saying immunity applied only in his native country and in Tunisia, where he is accredited with the government.

Police charged him with possessing and smuggling narcotics and put him into the Regina Coeli (Queen of Heaven) Jail.

They identified the actress as Roswitha Scherenberg, 27, of Walsrode, Germany, and her friend as Adriano Rodini, 28, a clerk in a legal office in Rome.

Fire in Egypt Kills 22

CAIRO, April 13 (UPI).—An eight-hour fire killed 22 persons and injured 53 others, ten seriously, in a Nile Delta village yesterday. Reports said 180 houses were destroyed in Badr Halawa, some 90 miles north of Cairo.

Associated Press.

HANDLING WITH CARE—A South Vietnamese soldier based at the Dak Pek Special Forces camp carries his wounded daughter from an evacuation helicopter which brought them to the Tan Canh base camp. The girl was injured in a Communist attack at Dak Pek, where many South Vietnamese soldiers live with their families.

Five Rockets Strike Saigon, Killing Four, Wounding 44

SAIGON, April 13 (UPI).—Viet Cong guerrillas sent at least five 122-mm rockets slamming into downtown Saigon tonight in the first such attack on the capital in nearly four months.

Four persons were killed and 44 wounded, including ten children, the U.S. command said. Three of the dead and 38 wounded were in the crowded Olympic Theater, where a rocket hit the rear wall.

It was the first rocket attack on the capital since Dec. 17.

Military spokesmen said tonight that captured Communist documents and information from a captured Viet Cong district leader indicate another round of Communist attacks can be expected late this month in South Vietnam.

They said the documents reported that the long-expected spring offensive in the Central Highlands got under way April 1 and that it will continue until June. In this offensive the Communists have had the Dak Seang Special Forces camp under siege for three weeks, and they attacked the one at Dak Pek, 20 miles to the north, yesterday.

New Attacks

In addition to these sieges, a spokesman said, two Communist regiments, totaling about 5,000 men, were moving in on a Special Forces camp and a South Vietnamese training camp in the Seven Sisters Mountains, eight miles from the Cambodian border and 105 miles west of Saigon.

Fighting also broke out in Quang Tri Province, 77 miles northwest of Da Nang, where the Communists assaulted Fire Base Nancy with mortar shells and then launched a ground attack by troops using automatic weapons and rocket grenades. South Vietnamese killed 36 of the attackers.

Ground fire brought down four U.S. helicopters yesterday, killing two Americans.

Transport planes dropped another 12,000 pounds of ammunition, food and water to the defenders of the Dak Seang Camp, surrounded by perhaps as many as 10,000 North Vietnamese troops.

The North Vietnamese shelled Dak Seang's sister camp at Dak Pek, 20 miles north of Dak Seang, again today, spokesmen said. Dak Pek is a base used for forwarding supplies to clandestine patrols in Laos overlooking the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The North Vietnamese attack on Dak Pek yesterday left 61 dead. The attackers broke through the base barbed-wire perimeter before they were repelled.

Official spokesmen listed allied casualties in the Dak Pek attack as three killed and seven wounded. Other military sources said 30 of the Civilian Irregular Defense Group were killed.

Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops shelled 27 allied posts last night and early today, military spokesmen said.

B-52s dropped 900 tons of bombs in six raids last night and early today on targets in the A Shau Valley, 70 miles east-northeast of Saigon and on other targets 69 to 79 miles northwest of Saigon.

Prasaut 'Too Risky' for Cambodians

Invisible Red Snipers Win the Day

By Jack Walsh

PRASAUT, Cambodia, April 13 (UPI).—You cannot see them, but there is no mistaking it—the Viet Cong are in Prasaut.

It cost two Cambodian soldiers their lives to find out. The two who were killed were among about 800 troops who launched a counterattack yesterday in an effort to recapture Prasaut.

The counterattack failed because the Viet Cong were everywhere and nowhere at the same time.

They were everywhere when a Cambodian soldier stepped out from cover to move ahead. When the sniper bullets stopped smacking into the pavement, they were nowhere to be found.

An estimated 500 Viet Cong troops moved into Prasaut, some 20 miles from the South Vietnamese border, Saturday night. At noon yesterday, the Cambodians made their move to take it back.

Town Abandoned

The town had been abandoned prior to the Viet Cong attack Saturday night, although some Viet Cong sympathizers may have remained. When I had passed through the town last Friday, only a handful or so of the local people were around.

The counterassault started from a huge compound about one-half mile west of Prasaut, on Route 1, some 80 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

Two battalions of troops were assembled along with four armored personnel carriers, which would spear the drive along the main highway to town.

Paratroopers were led into Prasaut by a bullish-built major who wore a red scarf tucked into the neck of his jungle fatigues, carried a Chinese-made AK-47 rifle and ten bullet clips, holding 15 rounds each, in a bandolier around his waist.

Two artillery rounds from a 105 howitzer two miles behind us signaled the start of the assault.

The paratroopers moved toward Prasaut along the north and south edges of Route 1. The regular army unit, including a number of men who had lived in Prasaut, fanned out and closed toward the town through the woods.

'Point Men' Lead Way

About 20 of the local soldiers advanced with the paratroopers, serving as "point men" leading the way into the area they knew well. This squad-sized unit was the one which had two of its men killed.

I and photographer Toishio Sakai moved up the road slowly. Soldiers fired into bushes and buildings along the way at everything they imagined to have moved. It was an hour and a half later before we reached the edge of Prasaut. A bridge about 50 yards long led into the town.

We saw at least 20 buildings destroyed by artillery fire around the west edge of the bridge. The span itself was not hit, though other buildings at the other side and inside the town were.

About 20 men were sent ahead to cross the stream below the span to see if mines had been set up by the Viet Cong. There were none.

We moved into Prasaut running zigzag across the bridge. Everyone quickly took cover in the half-burned-out buildings at the edge of the town.

The armored personnel carriers moved in quickly behind us, and the soldiers began to step farther ahead. At that point the sniper firing started. Two soldiers were cut down within a minute, both dead.

Cannon Used

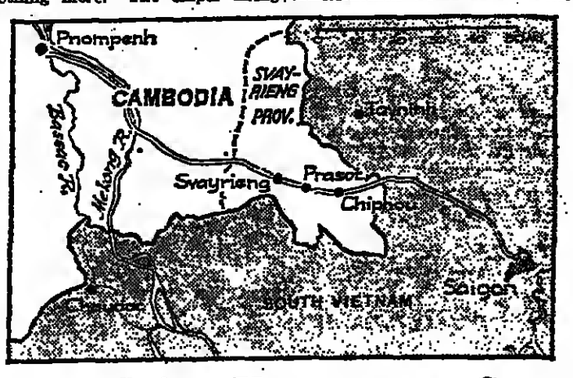
The first of the four armored vehicles fired into the suspected sniper positions with its cannon, knocking down walls but possibly nothing more. The sniper firing resumed. At that point the order was given to pull back. The armored vehicles wheeled around and raced back across the bridge at top speed.

There was no hesitation among the 50 or 60 soldiers who had advanced to some 200 yards inside the town. We recrossed the bridge on the run.

There was a heavy barrage of automatic weapons fire as we were leaving, but it was impossible to tell whether the snipers opened up in full or the Cambodians were covering themselves as they fled.

Although it had taken 90 minutes to get where we were going, we were back at the command post in 15 minutes.

Another major there told me it was too risky to send troops into the town without knowing exactly where the enemy positions were. He said artillery would be fired into the town itself and another counterattack would be launched.



Hatred for Vietnamese Seen At Fever Pitch in Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

the capital, where they live in well-defined sections, particularly along the banks of the Mekong, Bas Sac and Ton Le Sap Rivers. Reliable informants reported today that in some sections one member of each family was seized yesterday, apparently as a hostage.

Many Vietnamese, including those who have acquired Cambodian citizenship at considerable expense, have reportedly been dismissed from their jobs and would find it difficult to get new ones. Mothers are keeping their children indoors, even beyond the 6 p.m.-to-6 a.m. curfew imposed last week on all Vietnamese. Women no longer wear their distinctive national costume, the Ao Dai.

In a detention center near a bridge over the Bas Sac, frightened Vietnamese told reporters that detainees have been disappearing. Perhaps, they said, the detainees are being taken for interrogation, but no one knows.

The episode of mass killing occurred in the village of Prasaut, which later fell to Vietnamese Communist invaders. More than a hundred men, women and children were gunned down Thursday night in the courtyard of an agricultural cooperative where they were being detained.

Information on the killings has not been made public but they are not denied. The province governor, Hem Keth Sana, when questioned yesterday in Svay Rieng, the nearest town, said the deaths had been a result of a "murderous" attack in which the Viet Cong used the detainees as a screen. But survivors told other Vietnamese at the scene that Cambodian troops alone were responsible.

The Prasaut incident became known because the village lies on the principal Phnom Penh-to-Saigon highway and was at the center of fighting between Cambodian and Vietnamese Communist forces last week. Consequently many reporters visited the region. If similar slayings occurred in centers off the principal highways, they might never have come to public attention.

Officials have categorically forbidden reporters to visit detention centers, and those who slip in have been expelled immediately—on at least one occasion at pistol point.

Cambodian Town Braces

(Continued from Page 1)

Bellendorf and a still unidentified second "European."

[The U.S. State Department urged the North Vietnamese today to release the ten journalists, United Press International reported from Washington. Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said the journalists "are guilty of no offense" and were only performing "in their traditional noncombat role as journalists."]

Cambodia Protests to U.S.

PHNOM PENH, April 13 (Reuters).—American helicopter gunships killed two Cambodian villagers and wounded five others in four separate incidents last month near the border with South Vietnam, the Cambodian government announced today.

The government published a protest note handed to the U.S. Embassy here last Friday demanding immediate compensation for the victims of the alleged shooting.

The note said Cambodian air space had been violated by U.S. helicopters over the border province of Svay Rieng on March 3, 5 and 6.

"The Cambodian government protests strongly against these repeated violations of Cambodian air space followed by deliberate shooting which has killed and wounded peaceful, innocent frontier inhabitants," the note said.

Hanoi Troops Attack Former U.S. Laos Base

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 13 (UPI).—An estimated two battalions of North Vietnamese troops attacked Laotian irregular forces defending the former U.S. supply base at Sam Thong, well-informed sources said today.

The sources said the last reports had been received as of sundown Sunday night, when "all guerrilla [irregular] positions were reported holding."

At that time, the irregular soldiers of the Meo tribe leader, Maj. Gen. Vang Pao, reported killing 41 of the North Vietnamese, the sources said. There were no reports on guerrilla casualties.

The Communists also sent three rockets crashing into Gen. Vang Pao's headquarters base at Long Cheng, six miles to the southeast of Sam Thong, the sources said. They said that there was no damage or casualties.

There was also a continued Communist presence around the mountaintop network of outposts and the airfield at The Tam Bleung, looking down on Sam Thong from about six miles to the north, the sources said.

The bases form a rough triangle in mountain country to the south of the Plaine des Jarres, about 80 miles from Vientiane. Sam Thong fell to the Communists March 18, after evacuation of U.S. personnel and was reoccupied by government troops about ten days later.

Theodorakis Freed in Athens, Flown to Paris for Treatment

(Continued from Page 1)

was, 'Of course, are you joking?'"

"At the prime minister's personal intervention airport authorities allowed him through customs and passport barriers without a passport," he said. "He was promised that a passport was on its way to Paris."

In a statement on his arrival here, Mr. Theodorakis said:

"After three tragic years, here I am in free air. But this taste of liberty is still bitter because I left my wife and two children in Athens and there are still so many of my comrades who are suffering. If I am here, it is thanks to complete international solidarity and especially to our European friends."

The 44-year-old composer pleaded that the Council of Europe, which will begin a debate on alleged Greek torture Wednesday in Strasbourg, "understand Greek problems."

Link to Debate Seen

Although neither Mr. Theodorakis nor Mr. Servan-Schreiber could explain why the Greek government decided to release the composer, it seems likely that the Strasbourg debate on the Human Rights Commission's report on official torture of prisoners played a role.

The disclosure of the secret report played a key role in the Council of Europe's decision last December to suspend Greece (a decision which was avoided when Greece voluntarily resigned), and this time the report is to be published.

The Greek government has also timed some restoration of constitutional freedoms to coincide with this month's third anniversary of the 1967 coup d'etat.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber's role in Mr. Theodorakis's release was still far from clear. The former editor of the center-left news magazine L'Express would say only that the Greek Students' Association of Paris had called on him Saturday and asked him to go to Athens.

The students asked him to intervene personally with Premier George Papadopoulos to try to "save the lives" of the 34 persons being tried for sedition. Mr. Servan-Schreiber rented a plane Saturday and flew to Athens at his own expense.

Withholds Details

He would not say either when or how many times he saw Mr. Papadopoulos. Nor would he say why he, a member of the French opposition, had been chosen for this mission or if Mr. Papadopoulos gave him assurances that others besides Mr. Starakis, the French journalist, would be freed.

In Athens, a statement from the premier's office said Mr. Papadopoulos had approved the release after an "explicit statement from Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and explicit understanding that he will take personal responsibility for the medical treatment, and under the pre-condition that there will be no political exploitation."

Mr. Servan-Schreiber said that the mission had originally been to secure the freedom of Prof. Dionyssios Karageorgas, 37, and Prof. Alexandros Mangakis. He left the impression that Prof. Karageorgas, who was sentenced to life imprisonment, could not be freed because he must undergo an operation.

Like Mr. Theodorakis, Mr. Servan-Schreiber said that international opinion was having its effect on the Greek government. "I think, and we all hope," said Mr. Servan-Schreiber, "that there will be more men freed."

Going to Strasbourg

He said he would go to Strasbourg Wednesday for the opening of the 17-nation debate on the Human Rights Commission's report.

Mr. Theodorakis was the best known of the Greeks to run afoul of the military junta. As a former deputy in the pro-Communist United Democratic Left party, leader of the militantly leftist Lambrakis youth organization and popular composer, he was adored by leftist youth both inside and outside Greece.

The composer and his music have had their ups and downs under the colonels. He was arrested following the 1967 coup and his music banned. In January, 1968, he was released and the government announced that only his "political" music would henceforth be banned.

He said then, "I have made no compromise with the government. I have not signed any papers pledging to abstain from politics."

In August, 1968, he was put under detention again, this time in a remote mountain village in the Peloponnese. In October he was transferred to the Oropos prison, near Athens, where he remained until being sent to the hospital.

Swedish Premier Arrives in Paris

PARIS, April 13 (UPI).—Swedish Premier Olof Palme arrived for a three-day visit today in which he will discuss world problems with French leaders, including President Georges Pompidou.

Mr. Palme, making his first official visit to Paris, arrives after talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt over Sweden's relations with the Common Market (EEC).

Hunger Strike in Saigon

SAIGON, April 13 (Reuters).—Twenty-five students began a 72-hour hunger strike here today to protest alleged police repression and the detention of several student leaders accused of links with the Viet Cong.

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Very cloudy
ANKARA	17	63	Overcast
ATHENS	19	66	Sunny
BEIRUT	28	82	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	14	57	Very cloudy
BERLIN	9	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Partly cloudy
CAIRO	33	91	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Sunny
COSTA D' SOL	22	72	Sunny
DUBLIN	8	46	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Rain
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast
GENEVA	10	50	Showers
HELSINKI	3	37	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	16	61	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Sunny
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy
LONDON	7	45	Rain
MADRID	19	66	Partly cloudy
MILAN	15	59	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	9	48	Sunny
MOSCOW	2	36	Rain
MUNICH	16	61	Rain
NEW YORK	13	55	Sunny
NICE	20	68	Cloudy
OSLO	3	37	Sunny
PARIS	7	45	Rain
PRAGUE	8	46	Rain
ROME	16	61	Very cloudy
SOFIA	12	52	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	46	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	35	95	Cloudy
TUNIS	22	72	Partly cloudy
VENICE	12	54	Overcast
VIENNA	13	55	Very cloudy
WARSAW	4	39	Showers
WASHINGTON	16	61	Sunny
ZURICH	9	48	Cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1900 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Nixon Sends Johnson Weekly Report On Progress of the War in Vietnam

By Dorothy McCardle

WASHINGTON (WP).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson receives a briefing paper from the White House on the progress of the war in Vietnam every Friday.

It is sent to him at the LBJ Ranch in Texas from President Nixon.

Mr. Johnson told about the cooperation of the incumbent Republican administration with the leader of the previous Democratic administration at a recent get-together with some 50 members of the press at a private home here.

In a relaxed and affable mood, the former President spoke with warmth and appreciation of President Nixon although he hedged his options to "criticize at election time."

Former President Johnson said that Mr. Nixon's consideration had been extended to him as the direct result of a deathbed wish expressed by the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Mr. Johnson said that when Gen. Eisenhower was near the end of his life at Walter Reed Hospital, he urged President Nixon to "be as decent and considerate" to the outgoing Mr. Johnson "as *Johnson has always been to me.*"

Gen. Eisenhower had been an idol of Mr. Johnson for years, and Mr. Johnson sought Ike's advice many times after becoming President.

Gallup Poll

Approval of Nixon Handling Of Vietnam Declines Sharply

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., April 13.—Public confidence in President Nixon's Vietnam policies has declined steadily since January, with less than half of all adults interviewed in a recent survey voicing approval.

A solid majority of 65 percent gave the President a vote of confidence on Vietnam in January, but the proportion dwindled to 53 percent in February and 48 percent in the new survey, completed in early April.

The President's approval rating on Vietnam is only three points higher than his low point to date, recorded in September during a period of deepening depression over the war.

President Nixon's speech on Vietnam on Nov. 3 gave encouragement to many war-weary Americans and boosted the President's approval rating.

Since the beginning of 1970, an increasing number of Americans—particularly Democrats and people who describe themselves as Independents—have become disgruntled over the "slow pace" of disengagement from Vietnam.

Complexity Acknowledged

However, many critics also indicated they feel the situation is exceedingly complex without clear-cut solutions.

Only in the South does the President receive majority approval on Vietnam. The percentage is 54 percent in that region. 47 percent in the Midwest, 45 percent in the Far West and 45 percent in the East.

Among Democrats only 37 percent approve of the President's handling of the Vietnam situation, compared to 53 percent in January.

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson's standing with the U.S. public rested in large measure on attitudes toward his handling of Vietnam, and this appears to be the case with President Nixon.

In January, when the President received a 65 percent approval rating on Vietnam, his overall rating stood at 63 percent.

55% Overall Approval

In the latest survey, conducted from March 25 to April 2, 55 percent of those interviewed approved of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his job as President, 33 percent expressed disapproval and 12 percent had no opinion. The comparable percentages for the previous survey, conducted from March 20 to 22, are 53 percent, 30 percent and 17 percent.

The latest survey was conducted after the postal strike but before the Senate's defeat of the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Following is the question asked in the latest survey, which covered approximately 300 U.S. localities:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Nixon is handling the situation in Vietnam?

Here are the latest results and trend for the last 7 months:

Nixon Handling of War

	Approve %	Disapprove %	No Opin. %
LATEST	48	41	11
February	53	32	15
Jan., '70	65	24	11
Nov., '69	64	25	11
(Nov. 3 Vietnam speech)			
Oct.	58	32	10
Sept. (late) ..	52	32	16
Sept. (mid-) .	45	40	16

Nixon Aide Challenged on Access to IRS

By Eve Edstrom

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP).—Congress's tax-writing committees will meet this week to determine whether a top Nixon administration aide should be stripped of authority to examine individual income tax returns.

This was disclosed yesterday by Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., who declared it was "wrong" for the administration to have given Clark Mollenhoff, special presidential counsel, access to the records.

Sen. Gore, during an interview on CBS's "Face the Nation" telecast, said top members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee will meet on the issue this week.

Sen. Gore, third-ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee, said he did not know whether legislative action would be recommended, or whether the matter would be taken up with the White House.

It has been unclear whether Mr. Nixon officially authorized the Internal Revenue Service to make available the tax returns to Mr Mollenhoff, or whether there is just a tacit agreement between the White House and the IRS.

Sen. Gore said that while Mr. Mollenhoff is an "estimable gentleman," he is a "political operator," and, therefore it is neither proper nor legal for him to examine tax returns.

On Saturday, Lawrence F. O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and three other prominent Democrats declared that Mr. Mollenhoff's access to the tax records violates federal tax laws protecting the privacy of income tax returns.

In response, Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton, R., Md., chairman of the GOP National Committee, urged Mr. Nixon to "press ahead" with the scrutiny of tax records, and accused the Democrats of wanting to institute an "operation cover-up" to conceal tax records of certain office-holders and their associates.

During a discussion of other matters on "Face the Nation," Sen. Gore acknowledged that his votes against President Nixon's Southern nominees to the Supreme Court will be harmful to him in his race for re-election this year.

But he continued that President Nixon's economic policies are unifying Democrats in Tennessee, and that the working people support Sen. Gore's stand on pocketbook issues, such as increases in Social Security benefits and personal income tax exemptions.

It was his stand on the economic issues and not his votes on the Supreme Court nominees that first made him "Target No. 1" for the Republicans to defeat this fall, Sen. Gore said. While he doesn't like to be the object of a "purge," Sen. Gore said it adds zest to the campaign to be "No. 1."

Uruguay Agent Slain

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 13 (AP).—Hector Moran Charquero, head of police intelligence, was killed this morning by unknown persons who machine-gunned his car, police sources said. They said the attack could be the work of the Tupamaros guerrillas, a left-wing organization active since 1963.

Nixon, Defense Aides Confer on Vietnam

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI).—President Nixon called together his top Pentagon defense advisers today to discuss his Vietnam report to the nation on Thursday.

Mr. Nixon is expected to announce a phased reduction of U.S. troops in Vietnam. White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, Assistant Secretary David Packard, Gen. Earle Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the four service commanders were invited to the meeting.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES-GLOVES
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Strike Is Set At N.Y. Post For Today

May Force Closing of City's 3 Big Papers

NEW YORK, April 13 (UPI).—Talks between the New York Post and the Newspaper Guild broke off last night, setting the stage for a strike that could shut the city's three major newspapers.

The guild, representing editorial employees, called a strike against the Post for 6 a.m. EST tomorrow. In the past, all of the city's major newspapers have shut down when one of them was struck.

There was no immediate word if The New York Times and the Daily News would cease publication if the Post does. In the past, a fourth large newspaper, the Long Island Press, has joined in the actions of the major New York newspapers.

'No Real Concessions'

Thomas Murphy, executive vice-president of the Guild, announced the decision after nearly eight hours of meetings during which, he said, management made "no real concessions" to settle differences.

"Their failure to advance in the negotiations has convinced us that there is no other alternative than to strike," Mr. Murphy said. He said the union had "put aside" the issue of wage increase in yesterday's talks and was concentrating on fringe benefits.

A Teachers' Strike

In other labor disputes in the nation, a teachers' union spokesman in Los Angeles said first reports indicated three-fourths of the teachers were out at two high schools in the San Fernando Valley section of the city.

For all of Los Angeles, it appeared half the 25,000 teachers had failed to report for work. Principals joined non-strikers in attempting to keep classes open for 650,000 children.

The teachers' union called the strike after rejecting a proposed 5 percent raise on a salary scale that begins at $7,200.

Teachers also were at odds with school administrators in Minneapolis and Butte, Mont. Schools remained closed in Muskogee, Okla., but intensive weekend talks produced guidelines for negotiations and a back-to-work order in Santa Maria, Calif.

Teamsters Strike

Local 705 of the United Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Independent Chicago Truck Drivers' Union called a strike of their 32,000 members already locked out of their jobs in Chicago. The drivers sought contracts providing a $1.65 pay increase over three years instead of the $1.10 agreed on in national negotiations in Washington.

The one bright spot in the labor picture was the return to work, in gradually increasing numbers, of air traffic controllers who started a "sick out" 19 days ago.

The Federal Aviation Administration said that while it still was having "problems" at air traffic centers in New York, Kansas City and Denver, the situation was improved at the Minneapolis and Oakland bottlenecks.

The professional Air Traffic Controllers' Organization predicted "an appreciable rise," in the number of controllers ending their protest over working conditions and obeying a federal court back-to-work order.

United Press International.

QUESTION OF BASES—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo (right) conferring with Secretary of State William P. Rogers at the State Department on renewing the leases of U.S. bases in Spain. At left is Spanish Gen. Diaz Alegria.

Feminists Occupy Grove Press, Protest Profits From Pornography

NEW YORK, April 13 (Reuters).—A group of radical feminists occupied a New York publishing house today because they claimed it made "money from pornography, which degrades and humiliates women."

They surged through the executive offices of the Grove Press and flew a women's liberation banner from the window of the company's owner-publisher, Barney Rosset.

But Mr. Rosset was out. He is in Denmark, attending a pornographic film convention.

The feminists demanded that Grove Press stop publishing books which "degrade women by showing them as masochists victimized by the sadistic male."

A spokeswoman for the group said profits from Grove Press's "dirty book and filthy film lines" should be donated to a bail fund for prostitutes who are "political prisoners in a male-dominated society which regards women only as sex objects."

The spokeswoman also demanded that profits from "the autobiography of Malcom X" (the murdered black nationalist leader) go to the black community, and that proceeds from books about Latin American revolutionaries should be distributed among Spanish-speaking communities.

Spanish Minister Resumes Talks in U.S. Over Bases

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Reuters).—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo resumed talks here today on terms for allowing the United States to keep air and naval bases in Spain.

The foreign minister paid a courtesy call on Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and then went to the State Department for day-long talks with Secretary of State William Rogers and other officials.

Mr. Lopez Bravo was in Washington last month for talks on a new bases agreement after the current agreement, negotiated in 1953, expires on September 26.

Officials said the current talks were exploratory and a prelude to full-scale negotiations later. Mr. Rogers is expected to take the issue up again when he visits Madrid next month. The United States has air bases near Madrid, Saragossa and Seville plus the naval air and Polaris submarine base at Rota, near Cadiz.

'Pill' Carrying Health Warning

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI).—Each package of birth-control pills sold in the United States from now on will contain a 100-word statement on the dangers of oral contraceptives.

The warning, required by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, states that oral contraceptives are "powerful, effective drugs" and adds, "Do not take these drugs without your doctor's continued supervision."

It warns of possible side effects, including abnormal blood clotting, and advises that a woman who takes them should have periodic examinations by her physician. Symptoms to look out for, the statement says, are severe headache, blurred vision, pain in the legs, pain in the chest, unexplained cough and irregular and missed menstrual periods.

Cosmos-332

MOSCOW, April 13 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched No. 333 in its series of unmanned cosmos satellites, Tass reported.

Maddox Summons Ga. Troopers After Shot at Minister

ATLANTA, April 13 (AP).—Gov. Lester Maddox ordered 30 state troopers and Georgia Bureau of Investigation agents into Long County yesterday after a predawn shotgun blast at the home of a corruption - fighting Methodist minister in Ludowici.

The governor ordered Col. R.H. Burson, state director of public safety, to send "whatever force was necessary" to Ludowici to aid in the investigation. "I would hope that I do not have to take the drastic action of declaring martial law," Mr. Maddox said.

The Rev. Raymond Cook, 41, who has charged Ludowici is a center of vice and corruption, said the blast early yesterday shattered the window beside him, missing him by "only a fraction." No one was injured.

Mr. Cook, a former private investigator, was involved in the clean-up of vice and corruption in Phenix City, Ala., during the 1950s. Since coming to Ludowici, he has been critical of city and county officials. The Georgia community, located on U.S. 301 linking South Carolina to Florida, has for several years been under fire from state officials for alleged operation of "speed traps" and "clip joints" that fleece passing tourists.

U.S. to Do 'Utmost' For SALT Accord

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—U.S. disarmament chief Gerard Smith, heading for important negotiations with the Russians, pledged today an intense effort to reach agreement on curbing the superpowers' arms race.

"I do not expect that this will be an easy or quick undertaking," Mr. Smith said as he left for the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) opening in Vienna Thursday.

"But I can assure you that we will do our utmost to achieve agreement such as will enhance our security and spare us a large waste of resources over the years to come."

Earthquake in Yugoslavia

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, April 13 (AP).—An earthquake between the third and fourth degree on the ten-degree scale shook this capital of the Slovenia Republic today. No damage was reported.

By Atom Blasting or Otherwise

U.S. Biological Unit Opposes Sea-Level Inter-Ocean Canal

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP).—The dream of a future sea-level Atlantic-Pacific canal blasted out cheaply by nuclear explosives has been dealt a severe blow—maybe a fatal one—by a group of biological advisers to the Canal Study Commission.

The advisers have agreed in recent months that nuclear digging would create too much dangerous radioactivity, as well as other risks to nearby populations.

They also agreed last week in a final set of meetings at the National Academy of Sciences that no one can say yet whether a sea-level canal, even if dug by conventional explosives, is biologically safe.

This is because it could mix Atlantic and Pacific fish and other life forms, with possible large-scale extinction of many species.

The biologists think at least ten to 15 years of intensive research is needed. For one thing, they advise annual counts of ocean populations, such as fish and shrimp, just to set base lines by which to judge a new canal's long-range effects.

A set of conclusions is now being drawn up as the result of the meetings here of this group—the Committee on Ecological Research for the Inter-Oceanic Canal, headed by Dr. Ernst Mayr, professor of zoology at Harvard University. The committee was named by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of the Atlantic-Pacific Inter-Oceanic Canal Study Commission, created by Congress in 1964.

The commission must tell President Nixon by Dec. 1 whether a new sea-level canal to supplement the present Panama Canal is commercially and technically a good idea, where and how it ought to be built and how much it might cost.

Many new ships are far too large for the narrow passage of the present canal, built early in this century. Others, laden with valuable cargoes, are forced to delay passage for several costly days because of the traffic jam in the series of locks.

Some authorities believe that the saturation point of the present canal will be reached in a few years, lending urgency to studies for a new canal.

Dr. Mayr declined to reveal any of the group's formal recommendations yet, but conceded that "it's rather widely agreed now that using nuclear explosives is nonsensical, especially if the canal is built near any populated areas."

Judge Bars Bid For Oil Pipeline Across Alaska

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Reuters).—U.S. District Court Judge George Hart jr. issued an injunction barring the Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel from issuing permits needed by oil companies to build an 800-mile pipeline across Alaska.

The injunction prevents Mr. Hickel from granting the permits until a full-dress trial can be held to determine whether he is complying with the National Environmental Policy Act and the Mineral Leasing Act.

Judge Hart granted a second request of the plaintiffs—three conservation groups—requiring Mr. Hickel to give two weeks' notice before issuing any other permits in connection with the project.

The point that seemed to carry the most weight with the judge was the plaintiffs' contention that the combined width of the rights of way for the pipeline and a service road would be greater than is permissible for a project crossing public lands.

U.S. School in Bonn Expels 3 Over LSD

BONN, April 13 (UPI).—Three boys, all under 16, have been expelled from a school for U.S. diplomatic and business families because they were caught using LSD, a U.S. Embassy spokesman confirmed today.

Two are American and one a European, the spokesman said. Unofficial sources said the European is the son of a Scandinavian diplomat. The 620-student school is operated by the U.S. Department of Defense.

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Flexible Leg Cast Speeds Fracture Healing by 50 Pct.

LOS ANGELES, April 13.—A full-leg cast that bends at the knee and helps heal broken legs in half the time required with the old rigid casts has been developed by a University of Southern California medical researcher.

The new cast, which functions like an orthopedic brace, has been used on 200 patients who had an average healing time of 14 weeks, reported Dr. Vert Mooney of the USC School of Medicine.

Fifty other patients with broken legs had to keep their conventional casts on for 25 weeks before their fractures healed.

Patients begin walking within two hours with the new device, Dr. Mooney said. It consists of a metal brace that bends at the knee, with a plaster cast above and below the knee.

"The mechanical stress placed on the broken bone by walking helps the bone tissue to build up faster, speeding healing," he said.

"The cast-brace supports the weight of the leg so the bone is subjected to only a slight pressure as the patient walks."

The device can be used for fractures around the knee, above and below, which have been treated traditionally by application of a rigid, thigh-to-foot cast.

One obstacle to its immediate widespread adoption is that the treatment requires the help of a brace technician to work with the physician in the mechanics of applying the cast. Brace technicians are not available everywhere.

"A good brace man is a must for this treatment," Dr. Mooney said. He said the cast-brace is an extension of theories about getting patients to walk on fractures soon.

© Los Angeles Times

U.S. Study Finds

Chronic Marijuana Users Show Intellectual Decline

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, April 13 (WP).—Heavy users of marijuana, those who smoke the drug at least once a day over a period of years, show signs of "overt intellectual deterioration" and have personalities falling outside the normal range of variation.

This is the finding of two American researchers who conducted interviews and studies of 62 subjects, mostly students in their twenties at universities in the Boston area. Their report is published in the current issue of the British science magazine Nature.

Moderate marijuana smokers, they reported, differed almost not at all in their personalities from non-smokers. It appeared, in fact, that except for their pot-smoking they show no differentiation from the rest of their age group.

"If this suggestion is proved," the report said, "it would mean that marijuana use is now so extensive and so accepted within this particular age group that it cuts across all other boundaries."

The occasional smokers who took up the habit in the last half of the 1960s do not seem to form any "well-delineated campus subculture with common backgrounds or characteristics," as for example hippies, radicals or children of permissive parents.

Lack of Uniqueness

"We found this lack of uniqueness of the [non-chronic users] remarkable and would not have predicted it in the past," the authors said.

The study was conducted by Norman E. Zinberg, of the Harvard University Medical School, and Andrew T. Weil, of the National Institute of Mental Health. Their subjects were nine chronic marijuana smokers, 24 "naive," that is, non-users, and 28 "non-naive," that is, occasional smokers.

The study implied that, except for the custom itself, there is no more uniqueness or distinctiveness to the now-and-again marijuana users than there is to young people who are cigarette smokers or social drinkers.

Not so, however, with the chronic smokers. As distinct from the moderate smokers, who did not think themselves part of a drug subculture, the chronic users "regarded their drug use as the most significant single factor in determining their pattern of life."

Some of their characteristics:

● They were, on the average, considerably more radical in social and political attitudes, and were "quite negative toward society, which they saw as blindly conformist."

● In their interviews, they showed "extreme anxiousness and vague paranoia." The report did not further detail the "overt intellectual deterioration" that was noted.

● They tended, far more than the other two groups, to be recognizably hippie, with long hair and costume clothes.

● They tended to agree that their personalities had in fact been changed as a result of their use of marijuana, although they did not see themselves as "addictive personalities" or as hooked on intoxicants any more than other members of society. In fact, "they tended to see themselves as freer and less interdependent than other members of society."

Constancy of Attachment

● Nevertheless—and here there is a parallel with heroin addicts—their notably higher "constancy of attachment" in marriage or common law relationships to female partners is not only out of line with the rest of the sample but significant when compared to others of their same background. Researchers into this same phenomenon among hard drug users suggest that the addicts "strove for closeness to a material figure and were unusually dependent."

Dr. Zinberg and Dr. Weil reported that neither the chronic nor the occasional pot smokers showed any unusual tendency to "progress" to hard drugs, and in almost no case was a craving noted for them. If there is a sequential relationship of "pot leading to heroin," the researchers found no evidence of it.

A final conclusion, tending to confirm a common impression, is that for all marijuana users, light and heavy, "alcohol intake decreases as marijuana use becomes regular."

Marijuana seems a "functional equivalent" of liquor drinking during late adolescence and in the early twenties and not simply "a further drug habit."

Meeting at Cornell Followed by Incidents

ITHACA, N.Y., April 13 (Reuters).—A Molotov cocktail was hurled through a library window yesterday in a renewed outbreak of unrest on the racially troubled Cornell University campus. A minor fire was also reported in another building.

The incidents followed a meeting Saturday of university trustees and officials of Cornell's black studies program, who agreed to rebuild the African Studies and Research Center destroyed by fire April 1.

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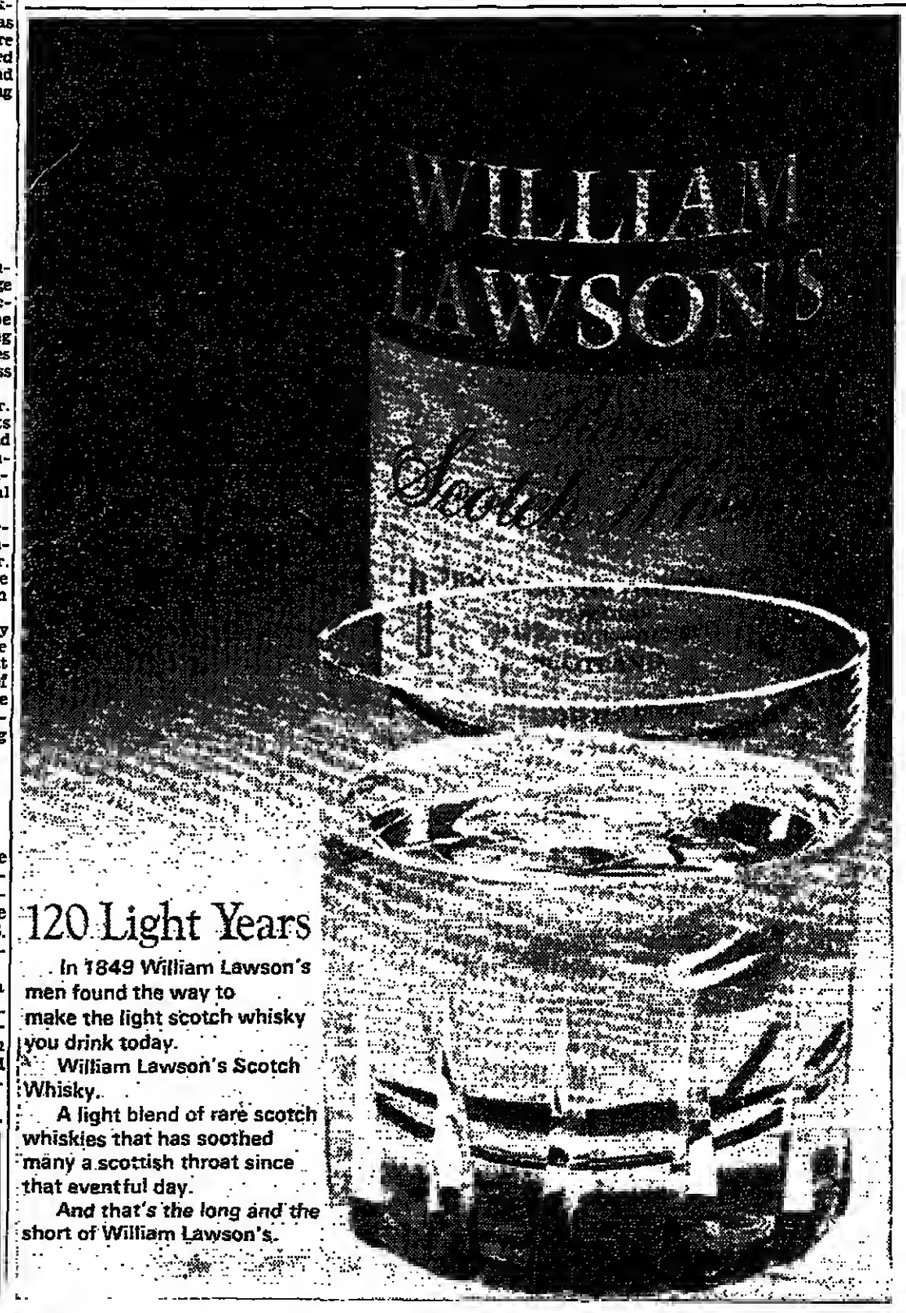


INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Tuesday, April 14, 1970 *

The Battle of Bradenton

It is tempting to speculate that the abortive battle of Bradenton, in which Gov. Claude Kirk of Florida marched his men into the Manatee County school board and marched them out again, is the result of President Nixon's equivocal stand on school integration, his open adherence to the concept of the neighborhood school and the general air of benign neglect which characterizes the administration's attitude toward racial problems. If this relationship is correct, it would demonstrate that a policy avowedly intended to reduce frictions can, in fact, create them.

To be sure, Gov. Kirk's rebellion was not carried to the point of the confrontation of forces. He submitted to a court order (and the imposition of conditional fines), and it is difficult to see what has been accomplished. There will be a closer study, perhaps, of the specific problems of Manatee County, and a greater realization, it is to be hoped, of state responsibility for the orderly transition from segregation.

This could be useful—especially the latter. The governor complained that the state was not involved early enough in the court proceedings—but this sprang precisely because the state did not involve itself at any primary stage in the conditions which produced the proceedings. The notion, prevalent in the South, that the state has no other function than to protect the counties and local school boards against the federal courts, when their own inaction has made them liable to judicial process, may be practical politics, but it is not good government.

The immediate issue in Bradenton was, as in so many places, the forced busing of students to achieve racial balance. The concept is a thorny one, and the bus has become a kind of symbol of imposed authority, a federal juggernaut under which the defenders of the neighborhood school are crushed. In plain fact, the school bus is a great fact of American education in the suburbs and rural districts, an sificient substitute for the one-room schoolhouse and a most useful device in any area where the school population is relatively scattered. The real question is not the bus, but who rides it, and where.

This last question cannot be answered easily in many cases. In the vast urban ghettos of the North balance cannot always be achieved by any reasonable degree of cross-busing, and the idea of black control of black neighborhood schools—reverse segregation—has set up new obstacles to integrated school systems. But, admitting all ths complexities, admitting the need for improving the quality of education generally as a prime target, and recognizing that the neighborhood school is only one facet of the problem of the neighborhood as a whole, the practical and legal requirement for real progress toward integration persists.

The process may be delayed, frictions may be exacerbated, by such performances as that of Gov. Kirk, but it cannot be halted or reversed.

A Weathervane Choice on Trade

For more than a year Mr. Nixon has wavered between sectional special-interest demands for trade protection, and the broader national interest in freer trade. Now—in the textile dispute with Japan—he is at his administration's first moment of truth on this critical issue. If he caves in to his political creditors in Southern textile states, he will be beckoning a protectionist wave that will probably sweep far beyond textiles and that also will probably doom his own trade bill. A major trade war is regarded by experts as a real possibility. If, on the other hand, he takes advantage of the moderate option open to him, his administration stands a good chance of riding out the rough trade storms ahead.

In the campaign Mr. Nixon promised Strom Thurmond to limit imports of man-made and woolen textiles from Japan, and upon election he dispatched his Commerce Secretary to Tokyo (and other East Asian points) to make this promise good. But Japan, its government more nationalistic and its legislature more textile-minded than at any time since the war, dug in its heels. The mood grew intolerably bitter on both sides and progress seemed completely balked until Donald Kendall of the Liberal Emergency Committee on American Trade proposed a compromise. The Japanese government, albeit reluctantly, accepted the Kendall plan as a basis for continuing talks. The American government, however, so far has not accepted this plan. Senator Javits is manfully struggling to put the administration's own best foot forward for it, but the industry-oriented Commerce Department is holding the other foot back.

The plain requirement is, as Mr. Javits states, presidential intercession. Everybody interested in world trade is watching the White House intently to see how it handles this weathervane case. Protectionists in Congress are poised to exploit a sign of weakness. Overall relations with Japan, the country the United States hopes to make its main Asian partner, are to a large extent in the balance. The Kendall plan—a freeze on imports for a year while a presidential commission makes a case-by-case determination of import injury—offers a reasonable way out. It remains only for Mr. Nixon to decide whether the nation's stake in expanding international trade is of higher value than a political debt.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Surprising Indecision

Much has happened since the United States contracted to sell eight F-5 jet fighter planes to the friendly and moderate government of King Idris in Libya a year ago. The king has been deposed by military officers who have canceled American base rights in that country, allied themselves closely with the United Arab Republic and made Libya one of the most vociferous champions of military confrontation with Israel.

The United States has sharply criticized France for selling 110 warplanes to the new Libyan regime and has strongly urged all nations to refrain from further escalating the dangerous arms race among the Middle East belligerents. In pursuit of this prudent policy, Washington recently withheld approval of further military aircraft sales to Israel.

In the light of these developments, it is surprising that State Department officials should have acknowledged last week that the United States government still has not made up its mind what to do about the eight jets for Libya. Obviously this deal should be canceled forthwith. It is totally inconsistent with United States policy in the Middle East and with the new realities in Libya.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French Move on Indochina

Paris expects Peking to reject the French proposal on Indochina. And, without the agreement of China, the French proposal loses any chance of success. Several specialists consider that Peking is eager to prolong a situation in Southeast Asia which is proving very embarrassing for the Soviet Union and which can create additional difficulties for President Nixon. But on the other hand, no sufficiently clear indication exists permitting the conclusion that Communist China intends to cause a world conflict starting from Southeast Asia . . .

Yet it is specified in Paris that France launched its idea only after making encouraging contacts with the three countries of former Indochina. If it abstained from consulting the big powers, the United States and Britain in particular, it was to better underscore the independence of its move and facilitate approaches. It is, moreover, recalled that it took much time in late 1953 and in early 1954 to get the first Geneva Conference on Indochina started. Everyone in the beginning said it would never open.

—*From Combat (Paris).*

Sisco Mission

The American leadership is trying to buy Egypt's sympathy, especially by determining a stand on the refugee question which tallies with Cairo's attitude.

However, even appeasement on the refugee question will not help the Americans in Cairo, since the Egyptian regime will not settle for less than total surrender by the United States.

—*From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).*

* * *

In view of the tightening relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union and Cairo's growing dependence on Moscow, the United States must aid Israel to a greater extent. It is to be hoped that the Americans will draw the logical conclusion from the political situation in the Middle East.

—*From Omer (Tel Aviv).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

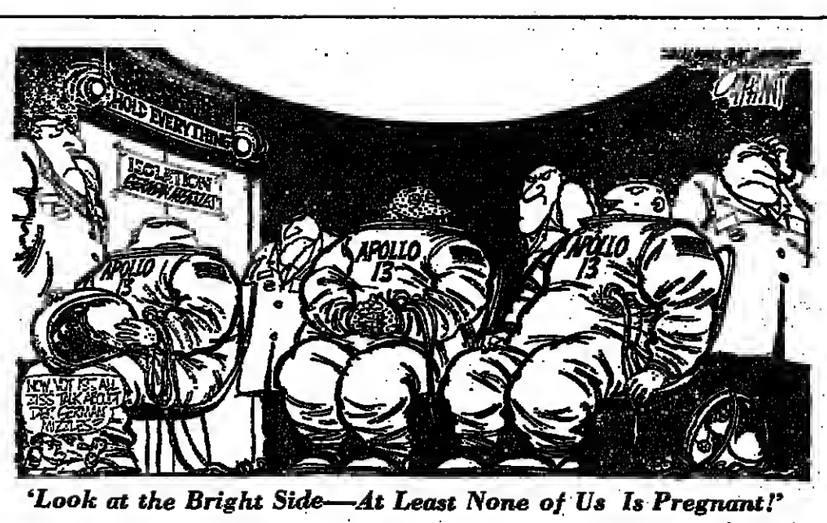
April 14, 1895

ST. PETERSBURG—Just now the topic of conversation in government spheres is the possibility of Russian intervention in the war between China and Japan. In this connection it is rather significant that great activity is being displayed by the Siberian authorities on the Amur frontier. As a matter of fact, Russian forces are moving back and forth throughout the entire area.

Fifty Years Ago

April 14, 1920

WASHINGTON—The House Peace resolution has reached the Senate and was referred immediately to the Foreign Relations Committee. However, there will be no action taken until Senator Knox, who is in poor health, is able to attend the meetings. Senator Knox wants to amend the resolution so as to include a statement of American policy, others favor a simple declaration ending the war.



'Look at the Bright Side—At Least None of Us Is Pregnant!'

Elegy for a Country Church

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—One of the great joys of England, and surprises, is the survival of rural villages unspoiled by the Industrial Revolution or the population curve or even the automobile. A few miles from a main road, among the farms, one comes upon a small street of stone houses and an old church—a village with a sense of historical identity, the sort of place whose eccentricities Miss Jane Marple would enjoy.

Fifty miles northwest of London there is a village called Stewkley. Its distinction, the center of its identity, is a Norman church built around the year 1140. The characteristic square Norman tower has strange elongated arches at the top, and Patrick O'Donovan of the Observer wrote that the church was "decorated with a barbaric splendor of zigzag carvings and grotesque heads."

There is a fair chance that, a few years from now, the Stewkley church and the rest of the village will be buried under the asphalt of an airport runway. For Stewkley is in one of four areas now being considered for London's third airport, and on the basis of what is called economics, some think it is the likeliest choice.

Formal Hearings

A commission headed by a High Court judge, Sir Eustace Roskill, is holding a massive inquiry into the question of the best site for the new airport. After months of preliminary work the commission is now holding formal hearings in a London hotel basement. It hopes, but only hopes, to make its recommendation by the end of this year.

Roskill and his colleagues have enlisted in their task that tool of modern social science, cost-benefit analysis. They have intricate studies showing how much it would cost the business traveler to get from each proposed airport site to London, how many sheep would no longer be able to graze, how expensive it would be for the villagers to escape the hell of airport noise, and so forth.

In these calculations the cost of destroying the Norman church at Stewkley is put at $122,400. That is the face value of the parish insurance policy, which covers only the church roof. Balanced against the advantage of proximity to London in the Roskill commission's computers, the figure for the church will not outweigh very many tired businessmen.

Here we have an example of the painful inadequacy of modern economics to measure the things that make life worth living. Only a few economists, such men as J. K. Galbraith and E. J. Mishan, have criticized their dismal science for assuming that economic growth is always a good thing.

'Pseudo-Growth'

An English economist, Alan Coddington, warns in the magazine New Society against what he terms "pseudo-growth." That occurs, he says, when "increases in consumption or investment are made possible not by the growth of net production but at the expense of running down natural assets in the form of both resources and amenities."

Alas, there follow in Coddington's article some of those diagrams that make non-economists despair, with circles and arrows signifying very little. He admits the difficulties of quantifying beauty and nature and quiet, but he urges economists to start trying.

But some things really cannot be measured. What is a Norman church of unusual design worth to a country? Such questions are beyond the range of statisticians, even perhaps beyond the ordinary head-counting calculations of politics in a democracy.

For example, it may well be that many village people would like an airport in their area, for the prosperity they think it would bring. A union leader at one of the possible airport sites said: "Pubs, shops, dance halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys mean a damn sight more than a Norman church."

But a civilized country may decide that there are essential values other than prosperity for the largest number. A Socialist government of Britain, after all, spends millions in support of ballet and opera and theater that only a relative handful can actually see. The theory is that the national life benefits in nonmaterial ways.

The desire to keep Stewkley and its church intact—and other villages, other churches—is not just middle-class cultural paternalism. Nor is it sentimentality that makes so many people, nowadays, put the newspaper down in pain when they read that some other work of man or nature must be destroyed for the sake of progress.

If there are no more villages, and no more flint churches, those planeloads of American tourists may go elsewhere in their search for an imagined repose. If aircraft noise and elevated highways assault daily life in London, it will not be London any more. The planner who fails to understand that as he makes his cost-benefit analysis is like Wilde's cynic, who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing.

Apollo Sets Moscow Grumbling

By Harry S. Schwartz

NEW YORK.—Soviet sources have begun dropping annoyed hints that they consider the Apollo-13 flights as primarily an act of political and psychological warfare against the Soviet Union. These cold war goals, they maintain, explain Washington's decision to go ahead with the flight on schedule, despite the last-hour switch of command pilots.

Saturday, when Apollo-13 took off, was the 1970 Leninist *subbotnik* in the Soviet Union, the day when loyal citizens were donating a full day's work to their country free of charge. The simultaneous successful launch of the third American moon ship could not avoid taking some of the luster off the Soviet event for those of Moscow's citizens who heard the news from Cape Kennedy.

The second day of the Apollo-13 flight was Cosmonaut Day in Moscow, the annual celebration of the anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's entry into history as the first man to orbit the earth. The fact that three American astronauts were streaking toward the moon could not help but spoil Cosmonaut Day 1970.

Original Script

Finally, the world's eyes this next week or so will be fixed on the Apollo-13 crew and its attempt to make the most extensive exploration of a lunar area ever performed to date. But under the original Soviet script planned more than two years ago, mid-April, 1970, was the time that the world's eyes were to turn increasingly toward Moscow with a rising crescendo of excitement as the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birthday approached.

The unkindest cut of all, from Moscow's point of view, is the fact that the Apollo-13 astronauts are scheduled to return to earth the day before the Lenin anniversary, almost exactly at the hour that Secretary-General Leonid I. Brezhnev is scheduled to crown his career by delivering the major address commemorating the founder of the Soviet system.

One may doubt that the United States government is sufficiently Machiavellian to have been able to plan in advance the timing of Apollo-13 so as to give it maximum effectiveness for upstaging what Moscow had planned to be the biggest ideological event in Soviet history, the Lenin Centennial.

Certainly American psychological warriors did not make the physical laws or the limitations of the Apollo-13 astronauts' ability to remain in space which combined to produce a mission plan for an April 11 launch and an April 21 return. And it was the cutback in this nation's space budget, not the needs of propaganda, which caused the Apollo-13 shot to be scheduled in April, rather than earlier this year as NASA would have preferred.

Nevertheless, the Soviet grumbling is a reminder that while the American people may have become blasé about moon flights, there is still enormous interest in the entire world. And the success of Apollo-11 and 12 did much to bolster the American world image and to repair the damage the Soviet space triumphs inflicted during the late 1950s and early 1960s.

But the real root of Soviet unhappiness is probably the fact that Moscow would have liked to reach the moon first. Certainly, Soviet leaders would have been enormously helped in celebrating the Lenin Centennial if Soviet cosmonauts were now heading for the moon. An ideal schedule for the anniversary, next April 22, would have had cosmonauts radioing their praises for the Soviet Union's founder from a lunar Leningrad.

But history has worked out very differently from the pattern Nikita S. Khrushchev envisaged when he began the space race back in 1957. And the available evidence suggests the Soviet leaders have been unable to decide what their reaction should be to the new situation created by the dazzling American lunar triumphs.

The two extreme choices before them are clear. They might have decided to redouble their efforts and send Soviet astronauts to the moon as quickly as possible. Or they might have decided to end the space race by embarking upon a closely integrated program of joint space and lunar exploration with the United States.

But the evidence to date is that Moscow has been unable to decide on either extreme. It has made no visible major progress since Apollo-11 toward sending Soviet cosmonauts to the moon, nor has it shown any real new interest in space cooperation with the United States.

But while the policy debate continues in Moscow, Apollo-13 gets nearer to the moon. Soviet propaganda suffers ever new blows from U.S. lunar exploration capability, and Soviet scientists become increasingly bitter about being shut off from the most exciting new field of science in the last third of the 20th century: the deciphering of the moon's history by studying lunar soil and rocks brought back here to earth.

Letters

Sex Legislation

Denmark's new, transitional, compromise abortion law may turn out to have been a mistake. However, the way it was drafted and passed could remind Americans that the Danes are politically much more mature than we are. The government, press and public moved from received ideas about abortion to understanding how a change in the law might affect particular children, women and men. Un-Maoist but beautiful.

We cannot yet approach sexual legislation with Danish skill. But even if the Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography (IHT, April 3) arrives at no original insights, it could earn its $1.5 million by imparting to Congress what legislators in other countries have long known.

Is not Father Hill, S.J., being a little squeamish? Nobody can study the uses of pornography without discovering that it aids masturbation. If it is permissible to try to understand pornography at all, why is it "barbaric" to measure physiological effects?

There might be some point in investigating misuse of sexual-excitation tests—for example by the CIA when it is attempting to screen out homosexuals.

DAVID DORRANCE.

Paris.

Kidnapping Guilt

The Guatemalan extremists are said to have established their "credibility" by the murder of Ambassador Karl von Spreti.

Swift action by the government of Guatemala is required for many reasons, not the least of which is to put an end to this type of terrorist behavior in Latin America and elsewhere. As an American lawyer I believe that the following suggestion is both just and ethical:

The Guatemalan government should take the 16 prisoners the kidnappers wished to have released and have them stand trial for conspiracy to commit murder. In most American states such a charge carries the death penalty if a conviction results.

If the 16 prisoners are found guilty of having prearranged kidnapping and murder as an extension of their political pursuits in the event of capture, then each is guilty of Ambassador Spreti's murder as much as those who were physically involved. If they are found guilty they should receive capital punishment.

The execution of these conspirators/murderers (if they are guilty) might force a more sober appraisal by these extremists and others with similar inclinations.

G. DANA HOBART.

Paris.

The Nixon Philosophy

Arms and the Man

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—It has now been 13 years since a young and obscure Harvard lecturer, in a book that was to make him famous, wrote these sentences:

"The notion that armaments are the cause and not the reflection of conflict is not new. It has been the basis of schemes of disarmament throughout history; it was the rationale of all the disarmament conferences in the Twenties and Thirties. Nevertheless, it is open to serious doubt."

The author, of course, was Henry A. Kissinger and the book "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy." One of its readers was Richard Nixon and the reading was one of the factors which led him to put Kissinger at his right hand in the White House 15 months ago. Most important, much of the Kissinger thinking coincided with Mr. Nixon's own evolving ideas. Perhaps this is nowhere more the case than in the concept lodged in those Kissinger words.

To understand President Nixon's approach to the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), which resume in Vienna on Thursday, requires an analysis of his approach to the other nuclear superpower involved, the Soviet Union.

The relationship between arms and war has a chicken-and-egg quality: no one can prove which came first. President Nixon, like Kissinger, takes a geopolitical view of the world. The experts who have worked up the American proposals for the Vienna talks focus on a host of technical and tactical problems. They are important to the Nixon-Kissinger team but they are not central.

Richard Nixon came of political age in the coldest of the cold war years. The Soviet-American antagonisms he felt then he still feels, though a man's view of them cannot fail to be altered from the prospect of the Oval Office in the White House. But, fundamentals are fundamentals.

'Still Communists'

In a hitherto unpublished Nixon speech, made in California on July 29, 1967, before he announced for his second presidential try, Mr. Nixon took account of the changes in the Communist world since his vice-presidential years in speaking of what he termed "Subject A, the Soviet Union."

His summation: "They [the Soviet leaders] are still Communists and they are committed to the goal of a Communist world; they are battling the Chinese for leadership of that world. They want to achieve that goal without war. At the same time they want more economic progress at home. They will work with us only when doing so serves one or more of these three objectives."

Mr. Nixon added that "diplomatically, we should have discussions with the Soviet leaders at all levels to reduce the possibility of miscalculation and to explore the areas where bilateral agreements would reduce tensions. But we must always remember in such negotiations that our goal is different from theirs: we seek peace as an end in itself. They seek victory, with peace being at this time a means toward that end. In sum, we can live in peace with the Soviet Union, but until they give up their goal for world conquest it will be for them a peace of necessity and not of choice."

From such a philosophical base, what Mr. Nixon said at his first presidential press conference about the SALT talks flowed logically:

"I favor strategic arms talks. Again, it is a question of not only when but the context of those talks... It would be a mistake, for example, for us to fail to recognize that simply reducing arms through mutual agreement... will not, in itself, assure peace...

"What I want to do is to see to it that we have strategic arms talks in a way and at a time that will promote, if possible, progress on outstanding problems in which the United States and the Soviet Union, acting together, can serve the cause of peace."

Partly as a result of this Nixon geopolitical view, the United States today is involved in Soviet-American talks on the Middle East, contacts on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, meetings (in a four-power context) on Berlin and, through ally West Germany, East-West talks on West German relations with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany.

It is against this massive backdrop of diplomatic activity that one must view President Nixon's approach to the SALT talks this week. The President is operating on the premise indicated by the quotations from Kissinger's book: Arms are not in themselves the cause of tensions; the key is the political relationship between the two superpowers. And so SALT proposals must relate to that political scene.

This has been called "linkage" and the idea has produced a lot of unhappy, even angry, words from the Soviet Union. Despite such a reaction, the men in the Kremlin operate on this same principle, for they, too, take a geopolitical view of the world. In both the Washington and Moscow version, geopolitics is the bringing to bear on foreign policy all the factors of modern society, political, economic and military. None is viewed, or used, in isolation.

In the case of SALT, the reasoning means that proposals for the conference table in Vienna must relate to much more than simply holding down on arms expenditures and/or seeking to prevent the nuclear arms race from moving into a new and more dangerous plane with the deployment of multiple warheads and anti-missile defense systems.

In his worldwide foreign policy report on Feb. 18, the President said that "we are under no illusions" about the problems of what he has termed "an era of negotiation," in part because "we know there are enduring ideological differences."

He went on to say that "we will deal with the Communist countries on the basis of a precise understanding of what they are about in the world, and thus of what we can reasonably expect of them and ourselves." And he added that "we did not invent the inter-relationship" of international events such as arms control and political issues. "It is a fact of life" because "political issues relate to strategic questions."

Arms Superiority

The President long has been an exponent of military superiority: in that 1967 speech, for example, he said: "Because the primary Soviet goal is still victory rather than peace, we must never let the day come in a confrontation like Cuba and the Mideast where they, rather than we, have military superiority."

The facts of life forced him to substitute "sufficiency" in nuclear arms for "superiority," but the old worry, the old suspicion, remains in the Nixon mind. In his world report in February, he said that "the growing strategic forces on both sides pose new and disturbing problems." That his concern is chiefly about the growing Soviet nuclear arsenal, begun after Nikita Khrushchev's humiliation over Cuba in 1962, is really what Mr. Nixon meant can be deduced from his next sentence in that report:

"Should a president, in the event of a nuclear attack, be left with the single option of ordering the mass destruction of enemy civilians, in the face of the certainty that it would be followed by the mass slaughter of Americans?"

Many of those outside government, and some inside, who are highly knowledgeable about the arms race disagree with this presidential worry. They contend that the United States, with its three nuclear weapons systems (land-based missiles, submarine-based missiles and long-range aircraft), is in no such danger of Soviet nuclear blackmail.

The point, however, is that it is President Nixon, not his critics, who makes American policy. And the logic of his views leads him in the direction of high caution in approaching the Vienna conference.

"We must insure that all potential aggressors," said the President, "see unacceptable risks in contemplating a nuclear attack or nuclear blackmail, or acts which could escalate to strategic nuclear war, such as a Soviet conventional attack on Europe."

It is far more difficult to divine the motivations of the men in the Kremlin who make the decisions on what their delegation will do in Vienna. The evidence is conclusive that in many respects their views are a collective mirror image of Mr. Nixon's.

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هكذا من الأصل

Admitted 'Everything They Asked'

Newsman Convicted in Athens Tells of Torture in Letter

By John L. Hess

PARIS, April 13 (NYT).—A Greek-born French journalist, who was sentenced yesterday in Athens to 18 years after a sedition trial, has smuggled out a letter alleging a series of tortures after which, he said, "I admitted everything they asked."

The reporter, 28-year-old Jean Starakis, denied before a military tribunal last week that he had participated in bombings or even in political activities in Greece. The prosecution demanded a life sentence.

The French Foreign Ministry is understood to have made several informal approaches to the Greek government on Mr. Starakis's behalf. A Gaullist deputy from the Vendée, the department of France where the Starakis family lives, has twice flown to Athens, and the International Red Cross has intervened on his behalf.

Mr. Starakis was born in Athens of a French mother and a Greek father, a submarine officer who was killed during a clandestine British operation off the Greek port of Piraeus in 1942. The mother, Mrs. Denise Starakis, brought her son and three daughters home to her native Vendée after the war. Under French law, the children automatically became French citizens.

A graduate economist, Mr. Starakis returned to Athens in March, 1968, to write a book on the Greek economy. To earn his way, he worked for a time as a correspondent for a French news agency, the Agence Centrale de Presse, holding Greek credentials as a foreign correspondent.

He was arrested last Aug. 19, but his family was not informed for *more than two months, until* Vincent Ansquer, a Vendée deputy, flew to Athens for an inquiry.

Queried on Diplomat

In the smuggled, signed, handwritten letter, whose authenticity was attested by the Starakis family, Jean said his torturers sought to find out from him whether a junior French diplomat in Greece was a member of a terrorist band.

Mr. Starakis wrote: "Early in September, 1969, I was transferred to the Esa (Greek military prison) where I was beaten by Colonel X. in cell number 4. I was forced to remain standing in front of the door without moving or leaning on it, for three days, without water. I was kept awake by the guard in front of my window and awakened by punches and slaps each time I did not stand perfectly straight."

He said at another point, "I was taken to a small empty cell where about ten soldiers used me as a punching bag. I fainted twice. After that a soldier... hit the soles of my feet with a nightstick while I was held by four others. At the end of 15 minutes, I admitted anything they wished."

14 Are Set Free

ATHENS, April 13 (Reuters).—Fourteen Greeks acquitted or given suspended sentences by a military court here yesterday on charges of plotting to overthrow the regime were set free today.

Government officials cut red tape *to enable* the 14 to join their relatives, who had crowded the court building and later the entrance hall of Averoff Prison on the outskirts of Athens since dawn today.

Those released included three women. All were among 34 alleged members of a resistance organization known as "Demokratiki Amyna" (Democratic Defense).

They were all arrested last summer after a wave of bomb explosions in Athens in which 16 persons were injured.

Greek Regime Fires Blasts At Its Critics

ATHENS, April 13 (UPI).—Greece stoked its growing quarrel with its European neighbors today with verbal attacks on West Germany, Scandinavia and the Council of Europe's Human Rights Commission.

One statement issued by Premier George Papadopoulos's regime said a commission report on alleged Greek police torture of political prisoners was "a mockery of every concept of justice and morality" and justified Greece's decision to quit the Council of Europe.

In another statement, the regime blasted West German government spokesman Conrad Ahlers for criticizing the verdict and sentences in the recent sedition trial and said Greece would not tolerate such "interventions from any other foreign government."

The Human Rights Commission report was published last December at a Council of Europe meeting that had planned to vote on whether to allow Greece to remain in the council.

Greece, however, quit the council before the meeting started. The commission had investigated Scandinavian charges of torture by Greek police.

"The report was compiled in a forced and hasty fashion, without due examination of the evidence, without verification of witnesses' statements and with the intention of issuing a decision unfavorable to Greece," the Athens regime's statement said.

The commission's report, which cites 213 cases of alleged torture, will be discussed at a meeting of the committee of ministers of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on Wednesday.

"The report is, per se, a mockery of every concept of justice and morality and it fully justifies the decision Greece was compelled to make last December [to quit the council]," the regime said.

Democracy bore no relation "to the chaotic conditions and socialist misfortune prevailing in the countries" that oppose Greece, the statement declared.

The feud with West Germany grew out of the conviction in Athens of 27 persons and their sentencing to long prison terms on charges of sedition, planting bombs and distributing anti-regime leaflets. Mr. Ahlers said yesterday that the sentences were "severe" and that West Germany would confer with other European countries about relations with Greece.

The regime's statement said Greece would not tolerate any interference in its internal affairs and was "not interested in what Herr Ahlers says."

Nonaligned Club Bars 2 Cambodias From Conference

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 13 (WP).—Fifty nonaligned nations today excluded from their conference both Cambodian delegations, one representing deposed head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the other the regime of Gen. Lon Nol.

A closed-door meeting of delegation heads—many of them national foreign ministers—decided to form a special five-man committee to consider the rival Cambodian claims. The committee includes delegates from Algeria, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Guinea and Tanzania.

Before the committee was set up, India and Ceylon warned against recognizing claims from the governments in exile. Both countries praised Prince Sihanouk and his contribution to the cause of nonalignment, but said backing the prince would amount to interfering in Cambodia's internal affairs.

This viewpoint is expected to prevail in the conference, which opened today, but opposition from left-leaning countries may delay a decision.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere told the inaugural session that the nonaligned club should convert itself into a trade union of the world's poor nations. He noted a poor nation cannot stand up to pressure from more powerful states, but "as a combined group we can meet the wealthy nations on very different terms."

Joe Heving Dies; Pitched 16 Years In Major Leagues

COVINGTON, Ky., April 13 (NYT).—Joe Heving, 65, who pitched for four major league teams during his 16 seasons in baseball, died yesterday.

Mr. Heving, a Kentuckian who loved to tell hillbilly stories, was a competent pitcher whose career was set back by one conspicuous error of judgment. He took his windup with a man on third in a vital game, and the winning run came home on a steal.

In September, 1930, the New York Giants were making a belated run for the National League pennant. A game with the Chicago Cubs was tied in the last of the ninth, and the bases were loaded, with Guy Bush, the Cub pitcher, at the plate and two out.

Joe McCarthy, the Cub manager, twice gave Danny Taylor, the runner on third, the signal to steal. Twice Heving fired strikes past Bush, and the runner held. Freddy Lindstrom, the Giant third baseman, even warned Heving that the steal was on.

Heving took an elaborate windup as Taylor charged for the plate. The pitch was wide, the run counted, and the Cubs won the game. The St. Louis Cardinals took the pennant, but *John McGraw*, the Giant manager, always contended that a victory against the Cubs would have sustained his team's momentum and probably given it the pennant.

Mrs. Estelle Reilly

NEW YORK, April 13 (NYT).—Mrs. Estelle Mulqueen Reilly, 76, an author and a Catholic welfare leader, died yesterday.

Mrs. Reilly, who was a granddaughter of Thomas F. Gilroy, mayor of New York from 1893-94, graduated from Vassar College in 1914. She was a founder and past president of the Gothams, who sponsor a debutante ball for the benefit of the New York Foundling Hospital, of which she was a board member.

She was the author of several books, including "Common Sense for Mothers," published in 1935.

Rhodesia Cabinet Sworn—1 Change

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 13 (UPI).—Rhodesia's first cabinet under the country's new republican status was sworn in today, with one change—Roger Hawkins, a mining expert, as minister of transport and power.

Aside from Mr. Hawkins, a 55-year-old bachelor who came from Litchfield, England, in 1926, the cabinet remains as it was on March 2, when Rhodesia declared itself a republic.

The former Transport Minister, Brig. Andrew Dunlop, a founding member of the ruling Rhodesia Front party, chose not to stand for re-election, because of ill health.

Associated Press.

Londnn hippies cnngregating arnund their favorite symbnl, the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus.

Piccadilly's Flower Children Face Spring-Cleaning Squad

By Hugh A. Mulligan

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—Once again in Piccadilly Circus the city fathers have tried to wash those hippies right out of their square.

With bleak spring barely breaking over the winged statue of Eros, the hippie citadel, the cleansing department of the City of Westminster turned up with a water wagon and road sweepers to flush out the tiny traffic island in the heart of London.

"We shall not be moved," sang the uni-sex chorus, decked out in ringed maxi-coats and floppy Trilby hats from which protruded uniformly long locks of curly hair. But the first splash of the hose across the paving stones dictated a more prudent policy.

The flower folk vacated the steps of the statue with, for the most part, good-natured jibing and jesting.

'Water Wounds'

"Speed kills, water wounds," shouted a blonde girl in velvet elephant-leg trousers and a ruffled, lacy collar.

"Go wash yer bloody necks," answered a cleaner.

Sculptor Sir Alfred Gilbert called his statue "the angel of Christian charity," when it was unveiled in 1893. Londoners long ago called it Eros, and the hippies adopted it as their own.

The first signs of spring bring hippies flocking to the fenced-in little island at the famous crossroads. By the hundreds they spread their blankets. Occasionally the police run them out and even arrest them for loitering, but they always drift back, an international colony of vagabonds that in itself has become a tourist attraction. The pavement park in the middle of Piccadilly Circus is cold and narrow, but only a sharp frost and the occasional opening volley from the water wagon disperses the ranks of philosophers. They sit all day and talk of many things.

The girls work sometimes, for a few days, typing or waiting on tables. The boys do some begging and temporary work in supermarkets and five-and-dime stores.

Why Piccadilly?

But why Piccadilly Circus, with the taxis and tourists and double-deck buses thundering in from six sides?

"Everyone's here, sooner or later, that's why," answered White Knight, who used to be called White Rabbit but can't remember why.

When it rains, the cavernous corridors of Piccadilly underground station are pungent with the sweet smoke of rolled up grass fire, and narcotics men move among the frail flowers.

But all crises eventually fade. Inevitably, the cleaning men trundle up their hoses and White Knight leads his followers back across the square under the benign stares of the bobbies.

Cut in New Estimates

Postwar Biafra Starvation Toll Could Be as High as 50,000

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 13 (NYT).—A maximum of 50,000 people died of starvation in the former territory of Biafra after the end of the Nigerian civil war last January, experienced professional observers believe.

This conclusion, reaching here from the Nigerian capital of Lagos, contrasts with widespread reports that *starvation deaths* in the Biafran enclave after the war may have numbered in the hundreds of thousands.

The nutritional situation in the area has been studied recently by groups of private specialists from the United States, including Quaker and Lutheran church groups. The administration here is known to accept their estimates as plausible.

Dr. George Lythcott, associate dean of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, said in an interview last week that there was "clear progress" in the postwar nutrition program. Dr. Lythcott, who returned Wednesday from his latest visit to the former enclave, agreed that the death count could not have exceeded 50,000.

The precise number of people who died from malnutrition will never be known. Nigeria does not have a death registry and many deaths may have occurred in isolated villages or in the bush. Specialists agree, however, that the toll was between 20,000 and 50,000.

The figure of 50,000 is accepted as the maximum possible, based on population studies undertaken during the period following the collapse of Biafra. Wartime reports had put the number of deaths from starvation at about a million people.

Data from Lagos indicated that 2,000,000 people in and around the former Biafran enclave are receiving emergency food distributed by the Nigerian Red Cross from stocks contributed mostly from abroad.

When the war ended last January, the population in the enclave was calculated at about 3,000,000. The total is believed to have remained at this level.

As the war ended, estimates showed about a million persons were suffering from malnutrition and about half of these cases were severe.

While the relief programs in the last three months have sharply reduced the number with severe malnutrition, at least 50,000 former Biafrans are reported to be in hospitals and village sick bays, where they are fed three times a day and receive medical care.

Severe malnutrition cases in the hospitals generally have shown noticeable improvement within four weeks and usually have been discharged within six to eight weeks.

The most serious problem, however, is reported to have been among children between the ages of one and three during the period immediately before and after the end of the war.

Specialists say that protein deficiency for children in this age group may result in stunted growth of the brain—as well as the stunted physical growth—and may cause "relative retardation."

West Germany Pays Last Respects To Slain Envoy

BONN, April 13 (UPI).—West German diplomats returned from Guatemala today as the republic paid its last respects to murdered Ambassador Karl von Spreti.

"We mourn Ambassador Karl von Spreti, who was murdered maliciously and barbarously," Foreign Minister Walter Scheel told the deputies, ministers, officials, journalists and members of the diplomat's family who filled the parliamentary hall.

The casket with Count von Spreti's body rested on a catafalque below the speaker's throne, with a West German flag draped over it and white carnations banked around it. President Gustav Heinemann and Chancellor Willy Brandt headed the list of official mourners.

Count von Spreti was murdered by rebel kidnappers eight days ago after the Guatemalan government refused to release political prisoners in return for his freedom.

Delight or Despair

Many a U.K. Pulse Pounds—It's Budget Day

By John M. Lee

LONDON, April 13 (NYT).—"The British budget is no longer one of the great events of Western civilization," an American economist said recently, "but it's still interesting, and it has its own mystique."

Tomorrow is Budget Day in Britain, a national feature like Royal Ascot or the Oxford-Cambridge boat race. In the United States, the budget is a bore to the average American. In Britain, the budget brings to almost everyone instant delight or despair.

It is the annual budget message that raises or lowers excise taxes and thus prices on cigarettes, drinks, gasoline and other goods. Purchase (sales) taxes on thousands of consumer items are also affected, and the budget often changes corporate tax rates, sometimes income tax rates and also installment buying regulations.

Thus, a pint of beer costing 25 cents at lunch tomorrow could cost a penny less tomorrow night. New cars requiring a 40 percent down payment might be easier to buy on Wednesday morning.

It is through the cumulative effect of dozens of such changes that the government not only raises revenue and redistributes income but *also seeks to stimulate* or restrain the economy. The budget is the traditional centerpiece of British economic management.

The British, under the influence of Lord Keynes, have long doted on these selective changes in taxes and government spending for what was considered to be skillful economic management.

However, under pressure from the apparent limitation in fiscal policies *and from the International* Monetary Fund, the British in the last year or two have softened their traditional disdain for the crudities of monetary policy and have *turned to firm control of domestic* credit expansion.

It is under this combination of fiscal and monetary stringency that Britain has successfully stifled *domestic demand and moved into* a substantial balance of payment surplus. The government's own *surplus and the slowing* of public expenditure growth have made a major contribution.

Another increasingly important factor in economic management has been the behavior of wages as an element both of industrial costs *and consumer demand*. After a period of relative moderation in wage increases, the government has recently abandoned efforts at wage control, and pay settlements have *soared. The budget must thus be* considered in combination with the money supply and with wages.

In addition, the budget stands at the center of this country's political life. Tomorrow's will be the last budget before a general election. Whether the Labor government is reelected could well depend on the voters' reaction to budget *changes*.

Moynihan Sees NATO Progress On Air Pollution

BRUSSELS, April 13 (UPI).—Daniel P. Moynihan, President Nixon's counselor, said today that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should develop within a year a program to combat air pollution in its member countries.

Mr. Moynihan told newsmen that NATO's Committee on Environmental Problems adopted an air-pollution program today which represents the first attempt to control pollution on an international basis.

He said the air-pollution program, with studies in Ankara and Frankfurt, will develop specific criteria for measuring pollution and will make recommendations on how to make the air cleaner.

Mr. Moynihan said the difference between the NATO program and those made earlier by individual nations was that the alliance project aimed at combating future sources of pollution, particularly in urban areas.

"You can't have a controller program based on today's problems. You have to know what the situation is going to be years hence," he said.

University Youth Center Closed

Use of Children in Sex Study Shocks Berlin

BERLIN, April 13 (NYT).—It was disclosed last week that West Berlin schoolchildren ranging in age from 8 to 14 were encouraged by scientists of the city's Free University to undress and enact scenes of sexual intercourse.

The discovery of the sexual experiments and of pro-Communist indoctrination of children by members of the university's *Institute* of Psychology shocked the public and the city administration. The disclosure came when records kept by the scientists since last summer were conveyed to political parties and to West Berlin newspapers.

Sen. Horst Korber, in charge of the city's youth department, acted swiftly two days after the disclosures by ordering the youth center closed. He described the activities as irresponsible and said the scientists had unlawfully encroached on the personal rights of the children and their parents.

Students Barred

He told a parliamentary session Thursday that he had, in addition, barred six psychology students involved in the activities from all kinds of youth work and said he expected a full explanation from the university.

What shocked people most was that parents had not been asked for consent and had, as a rule, not even known that their children attended sessions in the Red Freedom store-front center, in a working-class district of the American sector close to the East-West boundary.

Work in the center was conducted by students and graduates of the Institute of Psychology under the *sponsorship of Prof. Klaus* Holzkamp, the director, and of Rudiger Koch, an assistant professor of sociology. The participants were members of a tightly knit extreme-leftist group that is seeking to introduce international socialism.

'To Emancipate'

In explaining their activity the *scientists said their purpose* had been "to emancipate working-class children from the repressive influence of their home education by exposing social exploitation and sexual compulsions."

Prof. Holzkamp said the institute had sought to find new concepts for the children's political and social education, but he acknowledged that mistakes had been made.

"We wanted to help the children get rid of guilt complexes and of feelings of isolation," he said.

Apparently the psychologists were influenced not just by Marx and Freud but also by the works of the *late Wilhelm Reich*.

The revival of his doctrines comes at a time of vigorous attempts at reforming traditional educational concepts. Groups of young parents, mostly intellectuals, artists and liberals, have formed private day-care centers—dubbed *kinderladen* (children's stores)—to bring up their youngsters free of inhibitions and according to progressive psychological standards. Forty-eight such groups in West Berlin have applied for state subsidies.

German Trawler Nets Gas Bomb; Skipper Burned

ROENNE, Denmark, April 13 (AP).—The skipper of a West German fishing vessel was in a hospital here today with burns after the trawler caught a bomb-like object in Baltic waters where thousands of German mustard gas bombs were dumped after World War II.

Police said the crew told them they spotted the bomb-like object when the nets were hauled in last night in waters off the Ertholmene islets east of Bornholm. The crew cut a hole in the trawl and got the bomb back into the sea, but the skipper and one crew member *apparently* were burned later when handling the contaminated trawl.

Britain to Parole Pair Convicted of Spying for Russia

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—Ethel Gee and Harry Houghton, convicted of spying for Russia in the notorious Portland navy secrets case, will be released on parole May 12.

Home Secretary James Callaghan signed the parole papers 11 months earlier than the normal parole date of March, 1971.

Both were convicted of passing secret naval information to a Russian agent in 1961 and sentenced to 15 years in prison. *Other principals* were Gordon Lonsdale, identified as Conon Molody, a Soviet master spy, and the Americans Morris and Lolo Cohen, who earlier were involved in the Rosenberg spy ring in the United States.

Houghton, now 64, was a clerk at *the underwater weapons* establishment at Portland, England, and Miss Gee, now 55, was a temporary clerk there and Houghton's friend.

The pair provided Lonsdale particulars on the Dreadnought, a British nuclear submarine.

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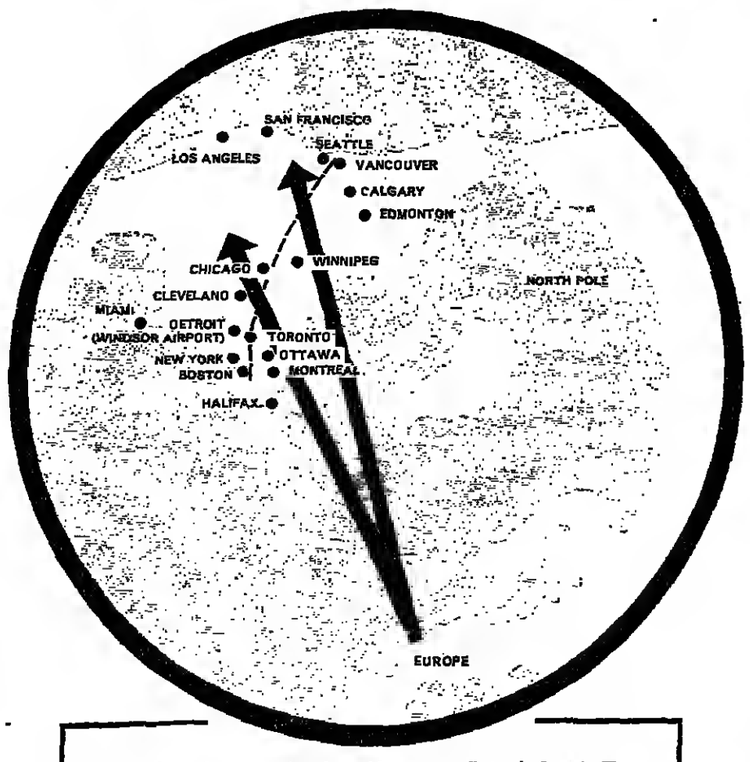

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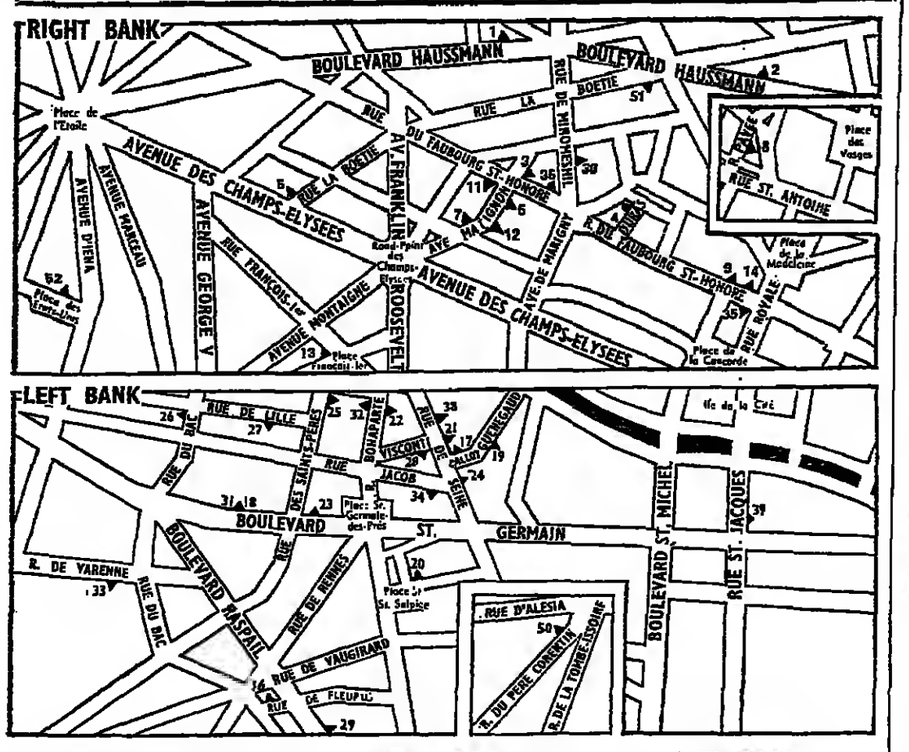

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Liberalized Abortion: What Sociologists Say

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT).—Making abortion legal in New York solves a legal problem, but raises other questions: Will it improve the lot of women, the sanctity of marriage, the morality of citizens?

The New York Times asked professors of sociology for their opinions, and got these divergent views:

Dorothy Swaine Thomas, University of Pennsylvania—"From any viewpoint it's a good thing to relax the law and that's that. It's a good thing because the law is discriminatory against women, and I can see no way in which repeal of a law barring abortion could destroy the family or morality or religion. I see no harm at all, and I just do not agree that abortion means murder.

"Abortion has been an effective means of controlling population growth in Japan, Hungary, and Eastern European countries. It's likely to decrease the rate of growth of population here as well."

Robert Nisbet, University of California, Riverside—"I am in favor of the utmost rational liberalization of our abortion laws, and that springs from my sociological mind as well as my human heart.

"It seems to me to be the right of any rational woman to make the decision to terminate pregnancy so long as it can be done within medically sanctioned circumstances."

"Abortion is primarily a moral problem." Legalizing it . . . "is another indication of a loss of sensitivity around the basic issue of human life . . ."

The Rev. Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, Fordham University—"Abortion is primarily a moral problem that centers around the issue of human life, namely at what moment is a human life present in the womb and, if a human life is present, does anyone have a right to destroy it.

"The problem in the sociology of law arises when citizens no longer agree on the moral issue. If a majority of citizens no longer accept a moral code, is it wise policy to attempt to enforce that moral code by law?

"This is not a problem of morality: might does not make right; neither does a majority vote. Rather it is a problem of political wisdom: Should a state seek to use the law to support a form of behavior which a majority does not consider morally binding?

"The decision of the New York State Legislature indicates that the consensus of opinion necessary to support a law is no longer present in the case of abortion legislation.

"Certainly the number of recorded abortions will rise sharply when the law is relaxed. Does this mean there are more abortions in fact than there were when abortions were illegal and clandestine? It is hard to say, but I rather think there will be.

"The social effects of legalizing abortion will be judged to be good or bad largely in terms of the way one judges social developments in a framework of one's moral values. In the framework of my own values, the legalizing of abortion is another indication of a loss of sensitivity around the basic issue of human life about which I cannot be optimistic."

Uses of Liberty

Melvin M. Tumin, Princeton University.—"Abortion is one of those cases in which we have one set of morals against another.

"Judging by what's happened in the past with contraception, I suspect there will be significant use of the new liberty by all religious groups—including Catholics. As everyone knows, class for class, Catholics use almost as much contraception as Protestants and Jews, though it, too, is fundamentally against the laws of the church.

"Hopefully, the new freedom will cut out the black market in dangerous abortions. It will save untold numbers of young men and women months of fear while they try to arrange an abortion. It will create a much healthier atmosphere for the bearing of children as an act of will, and will eliminate that horror called the accidental child."

Morris Janowitz, University of Chicago—"Abortion is indispensable for any rational and humane form of population control. It's abundantly clear that pharmacological and mechanical devices are not able to produce a rational policy either in a developed or developing country.

"Legalization is very much overdue, and the fact that we have waited so long is a reflection of a number of factors, one of which is that in our society we believe that everything can be done by technical contraptions.

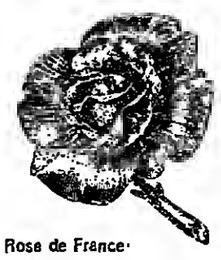
"Abortion addresses itself to a social and psychological phenomenon. It gives a woman more freedom of action, and she becomes a more active and equal partner in family planning. Secondly, it makes possible a second chance, and a second chance is essential for any form of social change.

"What is striking is that the United States is so late in coming to abortion. Population experts here misled the country. They believed population growth could be controlled without abortion, and specialists in social sciences and policy made a decision to avoid pressing for abortion. The clamor in favor of abortion did not come from technical experts: It came from a popular movement."

John E. Hughes, Villanova University—"I don't think the legalization of abortion will make a lot of difference in family life. Abortion is not a step taken lightly—legally or illegally. As with birth control, just because it's legal does not mean everyone will avail themselves of it.

"Even if abortion is legalized, many Catholic women will not resort to it—because of anxiety and guilt feelings. I would think the traditionally oriented Catholic woman would maintain the attitudes prevalent in the past.

"For unmarried mothers it might be the lesser of two evils, and I doo't think it's a catastrophe to legalize abortion. Certainly there are situations in which it's medically or psychologically indicated."



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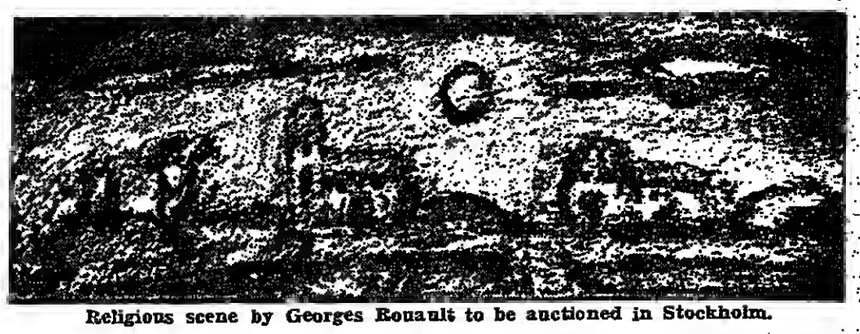

Religious scene by Georges Rouault to be auctioned in Stockholm.

Swedish Art Sale Marks Centenary

By Wilfrid Fleisher

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—Over a hundred years ago, a young Polish nobleman, who had taken part in an abortive uprising against the Russians, fled to Sweden, where he quickly gained favor with the court and the nobility.

Through the intercession of Sweden's King, Charles XV, the 24-year-old Henry Bukowski was given employment with the court jeweler, which served as a stepping-stone to setting up his own business in Stockholm, on April 15, 1870, as an antique dealer and auctioneer.

The Bukowski firm prospered steadily. When Bukowski died in 1900, the firm passed into the hands of the Swedish banker Martin Aronowitsch, and later to his son, Gregor, who will mark the Bukowski centenary with a four-day auction beginning Wednesday. It is regarded as one of the most important art events in this area in recent years.

Bukowski's early auctions were social events for a small cultural elite. Today, they still maintain an exclusive character. But the audience is broader.

Nevertheless, to have their bids recognized by the auctioneer, "unknown" buyers must announce that they are bidding in cash. They come with their briefcases stuffed with money and peel off thousand-crown ($200) notes cash to an attendant in the aisle.

Bukowski's reputation as Sweden's leading antique dealer is attested by the fact that the National Museum will hold an exhibition next month of its own acquisitions, and those of other Swedish museums, from Bukowski's over the past century.

Foreign Artists

The centenary sale sets a standard above Bukowski's high average. Among 113 paintings by foreign artists, Dr. Aronowitsch gives top place to a Van Goyen landscape, dated 1650 (estimated at $30,000). There is a "Hunting Party" by Wouwerman ($9,000); a rugged mountain scene by Van de Velde ($4,000); two Teniers, father and son—a landscape by the elder ($8,000) and a portrait of a "Pipe Smoker" by the younger ($6,000).

As an exception, since Bukowski rarely deals in art later than 18th-century, there are two works by the French expressionist artist Georges Rouault (1871-1958)—an oil painting of a church in a heavy black outline with vivid colors thickly applied ($32,000) and a collage, in the Matisse style, of a biblical scene ($7,000).

Among Swedish paintings, there is a large portrait of Louis-Philippe, Duke of Orléans, on a white horse, painted in Paris in 1757, by Alexander Roslin, Sweden's foremost portrait painter of royalty ($18,000). The painting was long in the possession of the Orléans family and the question now is whether it will remain in Sweden or return to France.

Zorn is usually represented at a Bukowski sale with at least one painting, but this time there are seven Zorns—five oils and two watercolors, in addition to 84 etchings.

The oil paintings are all of nude peasant girls in a typical Swedish setting (prices range from $4,000 to $17,000). The most attractive, "Spring Colors," shows a girl bathing in a creek ($12,000).

Zorn Etchings

Zorn paintings seem to more than hold their own, with prices rising in ratio to the dwindling value of the currency, but Zorn etchings are at an all-time low. They are out of fashion at a time when the public is demanding bright colors for lighter walls. In Zorn's lifetime, Bukowski had exclusive rights to the artist's output of etchings and they fetched as much as $2,000 each for the best and were rated as gilt-edge securities. They are now sold in batches of three for an average of $150 a lot.

Two notable French pieces of furniture will also be sold: an inlaid corner table, signed L. Boudin, Paris 1751 ($16,000); and a graceful Louis XV writing desk, signed Jacques Dubois ($7,000).

In Oriental art, there are three choice Sung "Temmoku" bowls from the collection of the late Dr. Nils Palmgren, a former curator of the king's collection who did an intensive research in Sung ceramics in China. The bulk of Palmgren's collection of about 40 first-class "Temmoku" bowls, prized by the Japanese for use in tea ceremonies, was recently sold by his widow to a Tokyo collector for a reported $20,000.

With so many high-priced items in the centennial sale, Dr. Aronowitsch thinks that the old Bukowski auction record of $573,830 (set in 1966) may well be surpassed.

Paris Nightlife

Top Show at Moulin Rouge

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 13.—Montmartre's reputation for nocturnal gaiety is old and somewhat tarnished. But last week Jacki Clerico and Robert Rouzaud put the glitter back with an entrancing revue, "Fantastic," at the Moulin Rouge. It is unlikely that the famous cabaret has ever offered a better show.

The Moulin Rouge's indoor garden has seen many sights. Back in the 1880s its cancans brought blushes to the cheeks of Mark Twain and Sigmund Freud, both of whom recorded their indignation. Toulouse-Lautrec, his sketchbook under his arm, haunted the Moulin Rouge in the nineties.

At the première on Wednesday, Lautrec was gone but Salvador Dali was there, twirling his gold-knobbed cane, his moustache bristling. Instead of Yvette Guilbert, there was the lovely Ludmila Tcherina, instead of La Goulue, Fabienne.

It was the boastful claim of the Moulin Rouge's quondam impresario, Zidler, who discovered Jane Avril and a host of others, that his spectacles contained everything from A to Z. "Fantastic," avoiding such an exhausting course, travels instead from Z to C—that is from Zitrone to the concluding cancan.

The curtain goes up on a moving picture in which the television commentator, Léon Zitrone, summons Les Girls from café tables on La Butte to duty in the chorus line. The beauties scamper down the Sacré-Coeur steps and scurry through the streets to appear on the stage in person. This lively start is the keynote of a show that maintains an exhilarating tempo throughout.

The show offers a trip around the world, with expert choreography by Doris Haug and Reggero Angeletti and imaginative costuming by Giorgio Veccia. There is Hollywood in the days of the brassy musical. A booming gong introduces a Japanese reverie of ancient times with geisha girls, samurais and splashing fountains. There are halts at Naples during a carnival; at Vienna, on the night of court ball; at Saint Petersburg, when Rasputin held sway; at Chicago, under Al Capone; at Edinburgh, when a Highland regiment is on parade; in Holland at tulip time; in the Spain of Don Quixote and Sancho. On returning to Paris, the audience is appropriately confronted with a cancan finale led by Gerry Atkins.

The specialty numbers have a refreshing novelty. They include the agile Walgardi Brothers in a repertory of athletic feats; Gene Detroy with his family of bicycle-riding, cigar-smoking monkeys; and Bob Bramson with his magic hoops. Then there is Kiki the Dolphin at play in a tank, shimmying through dance numbers and negotiating flirtations innuendoes with her tail.

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INTERNATIONAL SERVICE—LOCAL STYLE

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Burns Intensifies Effort in Monetary Diplomacy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BASEL, April 13 (NYT).—The United States is intensifying its monetary diplomacy, trying to enlist further European cooperation to keep the dollar out of trouble this year.

Arthur F. Burns made his first European trip as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board to report that considerable means are at hand to finance an expected balance-of-payments deficit this year. One of the points he is understood to have made is that central banks of the other industrialized countries now have large absorptive capacity to build up dollar balances.

The forum for the discussions on managing the U.S. deficit was the regular monthly meeting of central bankers from the major Western countries at the Bank for International Settlements, a three-day meeting that ended today.

Secrecy Maintained

A key function of the Basel forum, over which the strictest secrecy is maintained, is to isolate monetary maladies and prescribe remedies.

A new U.S. official settlements deficit is being forecast for this year. In assessing the magnitude, experts both here and in Paris start with the figure of $3 billion.

The official settlements yardstick measures the balance of payments flows out of or into national reserves. Because of high U.S. interest rates and active withdrawals of dollars from Europe by U.S. banks, the official settlements accounts have been in surplus for the last 18 months.

New Problem Posed

This came about even while the overall balance of payments accounts—measuring everything a country spends overseas such as foreign aid or tourism against everything that comes in from overseas—have been in large deficit.

It is the turnaround in the official settlements account, from surplus to deficit, that poses the new problem of financing, to which Mr. Burns addressed himself yesterday.

Although last year Europeans were complaining about a shortage of dollars, mainly a result of the U.S. bank withdrawals, this year they are starting to complain about possibly being forced to hold too many dollars.

Key Currency

So long as the dollar remains the key currency in a system in which all countries benefit, the Europeans have really little choice but to build up their dollar balances.

The United States, for its part, is pledged to reduce the inflation that causes the dollar outflows.

With U.S. interest rates moving down, some of the dollars are starting to return to Europe.

To finance any deficit this year the United States has:

- The $1 billion of gold it was able to add to its reserves during 1969 because of the official settlements surplus.
- Some $2.333 billion of convertible currencies as of Feb. 28.
- The $919 million of Special Drawing Rights of the International Monetary Fund, the new "paper gold" monetary authorities created last year.
- A $2.3 billion reserve position in the IMF.
- Short-term dollar credits outstanding with deficit countries that can now be repayed.

One of the U.S. aims this year will be to get the IMF to allow dollars to come back into the fund and to get borrowers to concentrate drawings on currencies of surplus countries. This would also help alleviate some of the strain on the dollar.

Associated Press.

IDEOLOGY ASIDE—Ford Motor chairman Henry Fnrd 2d (right) meets Sovlet Automobile Industry Minister Alexander Tarasov. Mr. Fnrd also met with State Science and Technology Committee chairman Vladimir Kirillin, at whose invitation the U.S. group came.

Ford Begins Soviet Talks; Expects Offer

No Details Available On High-Level Parley

MOSCOW, April 13 (NYT).—Henry Ford 2d today began talks with high Soviet officials which a Ford Motor Co. spokesman said were expected to produce an offer inviting the company to enter the automotive business in the Soviet Union.

The spokesman, Walter Hayes, a Ford vice-president, said he expected the offer to be made later this week to Mr. Ford, the company's chairman, who arrived here Sunday night for a ten-day visit at the invitation of Soviet officials.

"I think it quite likely that the government will make a proposal," Mr. Hayes said at a news conference at the U.S. Embassy. Such a proposal, he indicated, would probably involve an agreement under which Ford would help produce trucks.

Tass, the official Soviet press agency, issued periodic reports on Mr. Ford's activity. Though brief, they were more than the agency normally accords visiting Westerners.

Mr. Hayes said he had received no details of the expected Soviet offer and that Mr. Ford had no proposals of his own. But Mr. Ford is accompanied by two of the highest officials of his company—Robert Stevenson, president of international operations, and Herbert Misch, vice-president for engineering.

Profits Slide at Du Pont; Chase Manhattan Net Up

WILMINGTON, Dela., April 13 (Reuters).—E.I. du Pont de Nemours earnings slipped to $1.90 a share in the first quarter from $1.93 last year, company president Charles B. McCoy told the annual meeting today.

According to preliminary estimates, sales rose 7 percent to $935 million from $876 million in the year-earlier period.

Operating results for the rest of the year are difficult to predict, Mr. McCoy said, noting that the company "will benefit from any reduction in the rate of inflation and general improvement in the rate of the economy."

He also disclosed the firm is considering construction of a 100,000-barrel-a-day petro-chemical refinery and has budgeted initial feasibility study funds in the 1970 budget. It would provide Du Pont with a major portion of its petrochemical intermediate requirements, he said, but did not disclose where the plant would be located.

The company currently spends more than $300 million annually for crude oil and natural gas and these expenditures will increase in the years ahead, Mr. McCoy noted.

He repeated an earlier estimate that earnings growth of 6 to 10 percent annually is a "reasonable and attainable goal over the immediate term."

Chase Manhattan

NEW YORK, April 13 (Reuters).—Chase Manhattan Corp. reported today that profit for the first quarter of the year rose 4.3 percent, or 2.7 percent before including securities losses.

The one-bank holding company for Chase Manhattan Bank reported net, on the new accounting method required of U.S. banks, totaled $21.66 million, or 68 cents a share, up from $20.77 million, 65 cents a share, in the 1969 quarter.

On the old basis, before securities losses had to be included, the company earned $23.42 million, or 89 cents a share, up from $27.68 million, 87 cents a share.

Results for the 1969 period have been restated to include contributions from recently-acquired Dovenmuehle Inc. on a pooling-of-interests basis.

Net assets rose 15 percent to $22.98 billion in the quarter, while both deposits and loans were up 9 percent, to $18.89 billion and $12.55 billion, respectively.

RCA

First-quarter profits at RCA fell over 35 percent as sales dropped by about 5 percent.

Net totaled $27.4 million, or 39 cents a share, from the year-earlier quarter's $42.5 million, or 62 cents a share. Sales were down to $777 million from $818.1 million.

Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman and president, attributed the decline to "the economic restraints being applied at the national level, combined with the continued pressures of increasing costs and expenses." He forecast a continued profits squeeze through 1970 and perhaps beyond.

PPG Industries

PITTSBURGH, April 13 (Reuters).—PPG Industries reported today a 41 percent drop in first-quarter earnings and blamed it on a slackening in major market areas, especially transportation and construction, caused by government measures aimed at cooling off the economy.

Board chairman Robinson F. Barker told the annual meeting that inflation, which has increased the cost of doing business, and a severe winter which delayed completion of many major glazing projects, were additional causes.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	263.1	271.5
Profits (millions)	7.37	12.51
Per share	0.36	0.61

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Price Decline On Big Board Laid to AT&T

Volume Drops; Dow Shows Loss of 4.56

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, April 13 (NYT).—The start of American Telephone's massive new financing program dominated an otherwise slow and sluggish session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

American Telephone stock and 330 other issues advanced but 978 stocks declined in low-level trading that reflected some of the complications and ramifications of the giant utility's offering of debentures and warrants.

The financing could bring American Telephone over $3 billion in new money over the next five years but one of its immediate effects was to take money away from other stocks as well as the bond market and bank accounts.

While Telephone shares traded as high as 52 1/4 and closed at 51 3/4, up a point, on turnover of 207,800 shares, the rest of the market did poorly.

Volume Down

Prices declined steadily from the opening bell, volume dipped to 8.81 million shares from 10.02 million shares on Friday and the Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.56 to 785.90.

American Telephone was the most active stock of the day and the only stock among 15 most-active issues to finish with a gain.

Occidental Petroleum, at the bottom of the active list, was the only other issue that managed to avoid a decline. It finished unchanged at 20 1/2.

The rest of the list of active stocks presented a decidedly ragged appearance. Motorola, still reacting to last week's announcement that it was closing a color television tube plant, was the largest loser, down 3 1/4 at 102 1/8, on trades of 67,300 shares, including a block of 47,000 shares at the day's low of 100 3/4.

Large Losers

Other large losers included Atlantic Richfield, down 2 3/4, to 58 1/4; Telex, down 2, to 122 7/8; and Flying Tiger, down 1 1/8, to 21 3/8. Kentucky Fried Chicken, whose current earnings are not matching earlier Wall Street expectations, sagged 1 3/4, to 23.

The slowdown in over-all volume reflected a decline in large-block trades to 52 from 78 on Friday. The largest block of the day was a 140,000-share of American Cyanamid at 27 5/8. The chemical company's stock finished at 27 1/2, off 3/8, on total trades of 164,100 shares.

Lack of Initiative Cited

West Losing Interest in Floating Rates

GENEVA, April 13 (NYT).—Monetary authorities of the major Western nations are losing interest in proposed reforms that would provide for greater flexibility of currencies in exchange markets.

Qualified sources familiar with studies that are under way in the International Monetary Fund said the most that could be expected is an amendment to the IMF articles permitting a temporary, controlled "floating" of exchange rates similar to what Bonn did with the mark last October.

The sources, interviewed after a meeting of central bankers in Basel this weekend, said the general apathy resulted from a lack of political guidance. No government, they said, had taken any special initiative in trying to get greater flexibility accepted.

At the IMF annual meeting in Washington last September, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director, ordered the IMF's executive directors to study flexibility and come up with recommendations that would be submitted to ministers this July.

The hope was to make it easier for countries to adopt realistic exchange rates. The experience of the last three years has shown that governments often wait until a full-scale crisis is upon them before altering their currency parities. Crises of this sort have tended to weaken the structure of the monetary system.

Much of the impetus for change has come from academic circles. Advocates are also counted among President Nixon's and former President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers.

Central bankers have been divided. Those who have spoken in favor of greater flexibility include Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, and Otmar Emminger, vice-president of the West German Bundesbank.

Some Opposed

On the other hand, the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community, under its vice-president for monetary affairs, Raymond Barre, has been strongly opposed.

Under present rules, currencies can move in the exchange markets only up to 1 percent above or below an established parity. Central banks control the currency movements through purchases or sales of dollars.

Those opposed to greater flexibility argue that it would tend to stimulate inflation, cause disruption in commerce and capital markets and undercut EEC efforts to achieve monetary integration.

Some U.S. officials fear that in an inflation-prone world more flexibility would mean most currencies would move downward in value, weakening the competitive position of U.S. exports.

EEC Unit Asks Target Date On Economic, Monetary Pact

BRUSSELS, April 13 (Reuters).—The Common Market Executive Commission has called on the EEC Council of Ministers to adopt a broad timetable for European economic and monetary union before negotiations with Britain begin this summer, informed sources said here today.

In a confidential document sent to the council and circulated here, the commission said that fundamental decisions on monetary union were needed to get the entry talks started under the best conditions and give them the greatest chance of success.

The commission called for the adoption of a target date for completion of the plan—the commission's own date being 1973—and on the dates when major decisions should be taken.

The council should also rule on the commission's suggestion that 1972 be adopted as the starting date for the second stage of the gradual harmonization of economic policies and the beginnings of monetary union, the document said.

Agreement was also needed on measures to begin solving the community's agricultural surplus problem as "indispensable" evidence that the Six meant to regain control over their farm spending, the document added.

The commission stressed that the key to the community's future development is economic and monetary union.

It repeated its view made known last month that monetary and economic union would make it easier for Britain to join by enabling it to reach a growth rate high enough to absorb the cost of contributing to farm spending.

German Steel Output

DUSSELDORF, April 13 (Reuters).—West German crude steel output rose to 3.88 million metric tons last month, a 3.5 percent increase on February, while production of pig iron rose 5.2 percent to 2.91 million tons, according to Federal Statistical Office provisional figures.

AT&T Prices Giant-Sized Rights Offer to Pay 8 3/4%

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, April 13 (NYT).—American Telephone & Telegraph set an 8 3/4 percent interest rate today on its $1.57 billion of debentures with warrants—the largest financing package in U.S. corporate history.

The exercise price on the warrants was set at $52, or 25 cents a share above today's closing level on the New York Stock Exchange.

Trading in these new securities began on a when-issued basis on the Big Board, with the debentures closing at $100.75 and the warrants—a new type of security for the exchange—at $12.875.

Through this financing program, the Bell System plans to market $1.568 billion of 30-year debentures with warrants to buy 31,386,540 common shares—worth $1.632 billion at the exercise price of $52.

The warrants can be exercised between Nov. 15, 1970, and May 15, 1975, when then they expire and become valueless.

AT & T shareholders as of April 10 will get one right for each share. By presenting 35 rights and $100, a stockholder may subscribe for a $100, 30-year debenture.

With each debenture will come two warrants, each entitling the holder to buy for $52 cash one common share.

A shareholder may buy additional rights to purchase debentures with warrants, or he may sell all or part of his rights. Rights opened on the NYSE at 44/64, or 68 3/4 cents apiece, touched a high of 46/64 (71.87 cents) and closed at 45/64 (70.31 cents).

The combined package of debentures and warrants closed at $125, a price that was interpreted to mean that Wall Street liked the terms. If there was any surprise, it was the price for the warrants, which hit a high of $13, the high of a range considered likely to develop.

After the close of trading, Morgan Stanley & Co. made what was called a medium-sized distribution of debentures with warrants at a price of $125 per unit. Morgan Stanley is dealer-manager of some 4,300 securities firms that solicit subscriptions and also sell, or "lay off," debentures with warrants obtained through the exercise of rights some shareholders want to sell rather than utilize.

The rights subscription expires May 18.

Few securities rated as high as American Telephone bonds have been sold at a yield of 8 3/4 percent or higher, even during the period of peak interest rates last winter.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, an AT & T subsidiary, sold on Dec. 3 a $150 million debenture issue that was priced to yield 9.10 percent, the highest rate of return on a triple-A bond issue in a century.

Dresdner Bank Earnings Down

FRANKFURT, April 13 (Reuters).—West Germany's third-largest commercial bank, Dresdner Bank, reported today a 9.6 percent drop in 1969 net earnings and a 10 percent gain in assets.

The bank said the profit drop, to 113 million marks ($30.87 million at current exchange rates) from 125 million marks was explained by the inflation of 1968 figures through the conversion of undisclosed reserves into published reserves. Operating profits rose about 18 percent in 1969, according to executive board spokesman Juergen Ponto.

Assets at Dresdner Bank rose to 21.1 billion marks ($5.765 billion) in 1969 from 19.2 billion in 1968.

The excess of interest received over interest paid rose by 109 million marks to 483 million ($131.97 million). This rise mainly reflects the sharp growth in the volume of the bank's lendings, which rose by 3.4 billion marks to 13.48 billion ($3.68 billion), a gain almost twice as steep as the previous year's.

The bank reported particularly heavy demand for credit in the second half of 1969.

HelenaRubinstein Plans to Acquire Parfums Rochas

NEW YORK, April 13 (Reuters).—Helena Rubinstein Inc. said today it has agreed in principle to acquire 80 percent of the stock of Parfums Rochas S.A. and 100 percent of other related companies of the Rochas group, for $24.64 million.

Of the total, $19 million will be paid at the closing with the balance to be paid on a deferred basis over a two and a half year period, the company said.

Helena Rubinstein said it will also pay up to $12.5 million in cash or stock at its option, dependent on sales and earnings of Rochas over a five-year period.

The acquisition is subject to approval by the French government and Rubinstein shareholders.

U.S. Rates to Keep Sliding, David Rockefeller Predicts

PARIS, April 13 (Reuters).—David Rockefeller, president of Chase Manhattan Bank, said today he expects the current decline in U.S. interest rates to be maintained in the coming months.

Short-term rates will probably fall one point between now and the end of the year, and further cuts in the prime rate are also quite possible, he forecast.

He said the economic prematurity of last month's prime rate reductions will automatically delay the next round of cuts, but added that he would be surprised if these did not occur before the end of the year.

Mr. Rockefeller said it is hard to see long-term rates in industrial and municipal bonds declining in the same period due to pent-up demand pressures.

The monetary easing initiated by the Federal Reserve Board will be sustained but at a cautious pace, he thought.

Mr. Rockefeller was here to deliver an address on "the human side of private enterprise" at the European Institute of Business Administration (INSEAD) at Fontainebleau.

Commenting on the effectiveness of regulatory interest rate ceilings, Mr. Rockefeller said their possible removal would not have the immediate effect of lowering short-term rates given the persistent domestic shortage of funds.

Mr. Rockefeller did not foresee U.S. banks reducing the liquidity backing of their Eurodollar holdings below a certain level except in the event of the certificate of deposit interest ceiling being removed.

If the ceiling were removed, he said, banks would have to reconsider whether they need their full Eurodollar "quotas," about $10 billion in total, based on the May 1969 borrowing levels, on which reserve requirements do not apply.

NoNationalization On Oil Envisaged, Libya Announces

ALGIERS, April 13 (Reuters).—Libyan Oil and Mines Minister Azzedin El-Mabrouk said Libya does not envisage nationalizing foreign oil companies at present.

Speaking at a press conference here on arrival for a week's visit, he said it is the policy of the revolutionary government to find solutions acceptable to both parties.

But he warned of drastic measures if the companies do not recognize Libya's rights, and said the outcome of the current talks between his government and the 21 Western oil companies operating here will be known shortly. The talks, begun in February, concern posted prices for Libyan crude oil.

In Kuwait, the Arab Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' new Libyan secretary-general said AOPEC is going ahead with plans to operate a tanker fleet early next year.

Suhai Sa'Adawi told a press conference yesterday that the organization would also build a dry dock in the Persian Gulf area which was expected to be one of the biggest in the world.

In reply to questions, Mr. Sa'Adawi reiterated AOPEC's "complete support" for Libya on price negotiations.

AOPEC members could finally, if necessary, take joint action against firms refusing to respond to Libya's "legitimate demands," he said. This could take the form of prohibiting, or refusing to renew, any contract or agreement with such companies, he said.

U.S. Will Not Ask Textile Curb Bill

TOKYO, April 13 (UPI).—The Nixon administration will not seek punitive legislation to curb Japanese textile exports to the United States, U.S. Treasury sources said last night.

The comments followed a five-hour meeting between Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy and Japanese Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda.

The sources told newsmen that they foresaw "no situation" where the Nixon administration "would sponsor legislation" to stem the flow of Japanese textiles. They suggested the administration is banking on resolution of the problem through continued negotiations for voluntary curbs.

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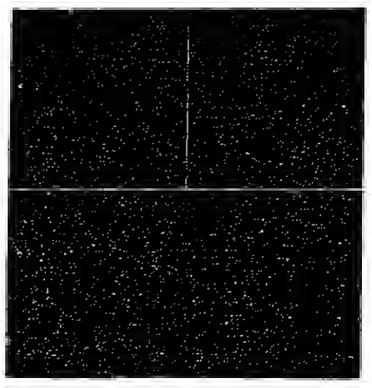

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1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	12¾	Abacus	.49f	19	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
79½	69½	AbbtLab	1.10	36	74	74	72¼	72¼	—1¾
51¼	44⅝	ACF Ind	2.40	30	51¼	51½	50¼	50⅜	—½
24	20	AcmeCiv	1.40	7	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	—⅛
46	38½	Acme Mkt	.3b	7	44¼	44¼	44	44	—⅛
16¼	12¼	AdmEx	1.04e	23	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	
15¼	11⅛	Ad Mills	.20	x21	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11¼	—⅛
62	40½	Address	1.40	54	42	43	41¼	41⅝	—⅝
14⅝	9¾	AdmIrl		61	9¾	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	—¾
45⅝	34¼	AemeLif	1.40	213	43	43¼	42	42½	—1½
19	11¾	Aguirre Co		3	13¼	13¼	13	13	
45¾	34¾	Air Prod	.20b	141	42½	43	42¼	43	+¾
120	102½	Air Pd	pf4.72	2	116	116	116	116	—1
20⅞	16⅛	Air Red	.20e	137	19⅝	20	19⅝	19¾	
11½	7⅞	AJ Industries		60	7¼	7⅜	7	7	—⅛
10½	16⅝	Ala Gas	1.10	4	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
27	15¾	Alaska Inters	.37	37	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19	+⅛
43⅞	34⅝	AlbertoC	.28	22	36⅝	36⅝	28	36	—1⅛
11	8⅞	Albertsns	.36	7	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
27⅞	24	AlcanAlu	1.20	152	26⅝	27	26⅛	26½	—⅛
23⅞	18	AlcoStand	.36	9	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅞	21½	Alexndrs	.30r	64	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	—1⅛
11½	9½	Alleg Cp	.20a	55	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
49½	27¼	Alleg 6pf	cld	14	31	31	30½	30½	—1½
39⅞	33¾	AllegLud	2.40	10	38⅝	38½	37⅞	37⅞	—⅛
22¼	19¼	Alleg Pw	1.22	61	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅞	
28	22½	AlleldCh	1.20	236	23¼	23½	23	23⅛	+⅛
39½	24⅛	AlldMnt	.40b	41	37	37	36⅛	36½	—½
43⅝	35½	AlliedMill	.75	29	35⅝	35¾	34⅝	34¾	—1⅛
32⅝	19¼	Allied Pd	.68	16	20¼	20¼	20	20	—⅜
65	52	AlliedPd	pf 3	1	52	52	52	52	
32¼	24	AlliedStr	1.40	52	30	30⅝	30	30⅛	+⅛
55	52	AlliedSt	pf 4	x50	54	54	54	54	+1½
14½	10	AlldSup	.15b	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
27	21⅝	Allis Chalm		36	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	
23¼	17¼	AlphaPC	.10e	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
74	65½	Alcoa	1.50	113	70	70	69⅝	69⅝	—½
26⅝	24	AmeSug	1.60	x1	25	25	25	25	+1
20⅞	13⅛	AMBAC	.50	36	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13½	—⅛
24⅝	30¼	AmerEs	1.20	7	22¾	23	22¾	23	+½
30⅝	21⅞	Am Hess	.07e	21	23	23½	23	23⅛	+⅛
67	51⅞	AmeH	pf2.50	138	60⅝	60¾	59½	59⅞	—1⅛
65	45¾	AArFltr	.80	122	47	47¼	46	47½	—1⅝
31⅛	21	Am Airln	.80	66	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—⅝
15	13	Am Baker		17	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½	
36⅛	30	Abrands	2.10	69	33¾	34⅛	33¼	34	—⅛
39¼	21½	AmBdcst	1.20	25	32¼	32¾	31¾	31¾	—1
45¼	38⅛	Am Can	2.30	x102	42¼	42½	41¾	41¾	—½
26⅝	24⅞	ACan pf	1.75	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
29⅝	26⅝	A Chein	1.60	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
27	21	AmCredit	.90	1	28	26	26	26	—⅛
26	21¾	ACrySug	1.40	8	22⅛	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+⅜
59	54½	ACry pf	4.50	x40	60	60	60	60	—1
28	25⅞	AmCyan	1.25	1641	27⅛	27⅞	27½	27½	—⅜
20½	19¼	Am Distill	1	2	20	20½	20	20⅛	
31⅝	24¼	ADistTel	.10e	30	29¾	30⅝	29½	29½	—⅝
10⅛	8¾	Am DuelVest		27	9½	10	9½	10	+⅝
13¾	12	ADual	pf.84e	2	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	+⅛
32	27⅛	AmElPw	1.64	154	31⅝	31¾	31¼	31⅛	
33¼	27⅝	Am Enka	1e	22	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33¼	+⅛
21½	11	Am Exp	Ind	41	12¼	12¼	12	12⅛	—⅛
24⅝	18	AGenIns	.52	110	19½	19½	19	19	—⅛
36½	29	AGnIn	pf1.80	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
15⅞	12⅝	AmHoist	.70	46	12	13⅞	12	13⅞	+⅛
71⅞	62	A Hom	al.50	138	62½	64½	63½	64½	+⅝
105¼	92	A Home	pf 2	2	94½	94½	94½	94½	—1½
47½	35	Am Hosp	.24	426	37½	37½	36½	36½	—1¼
17⅝	12	AmInvst	1.16	16	12	15½	12	12	
22¼	17½	AmMfdy	.90	88	21¾	21⅞	20½	20⅝	—1⅛
40	33½	AMetClx	1.40	43	36⅞	37	36⅝	36⅞	—⅛
96½	85½	AMelClx	pf 4	4	93½	93⅞	93¾	93¾	+¾
11⅝	8½	Am Molors		678	9¼	9¼	9	9	—⅛
39⅝	30⅝	ANatGas	2.10	40	38¼	38½	38	38½	—⅛
14⅛	10½	Am Photo	.12	160	10⅛	10½	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
99½	77¼	AReSDV	.06e	55	82⅛	84	80⅝	80⅝	—2⅞
24⅝	19	Am Ship	.60	0	36	20	19⅛	19⅝	—⅝
36⅛	29½	A Smelt	1.90	223	31½	31½	30⅝	31⅛	+⅝
42	27¾	AmSoAfr	.70	96	38⅝	38⅞	37	38½	—⅛
		AmSAfr	in.70	2	38	38	38	38	
36½	26¼	Am Std	1	74	34¾	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	—⅝
102	82	AmStd	pf4.75	1	98	98	98	98	—⅜
36½	21⅛	Am Sterll	.48	16	21¾	21¾	21	21⅛	—⅝
26½	23	A Sugar	1.60	13	25½	25¼	25	25⅛	—⅛
9¾	8⅞	AmSug	pf .66	1	9¼	9¼	9½	9½	
		A T&T	wi wi	7360	12½	12	12⅛	12⅛	
53⅞	46½	Am T&T	2.60	2079	50¾	52¼	50½	51¾	+1
		Am T&T	rt					14⅞	
				22246	11-16	23-32	43-64	45-64	
10⅞	9⅛	AmWWks	.56	4	9½	9¼	9½	9⅛	—⅛
21¼	18¼	AW 4.1pf	1.43	z110	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
19⅝	15¼	Am Zinc		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
25½	20½	Ameron	.60	59	22¾	22¾	22¼	22½	—⅛
21⅞	15⅛	Ametek	.60a	72	16	16	15¼	15½	—½
50⅞	44	Amtec	.80	18	44¾	44⅞	44½	44½	
31	25	AMK Cp	.30	835	25	25	23⅛	24	—1
57¼	49½	AMP Inc	.58	171	51⅝	51½	50	50½	—1⅛
48½	31½	Ampex Corp		71	31½	31½	31⅛	31⅛	—½
39½	34⅝	Amsted	2.40	10	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	—⅝
15⅝	11½	Amtel	.32	6	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	
32¼	27	Anacond	1.50	261	28½	28½	28	28	—1⅛
44⅞	33½	Anch Hock	1	44	34½	34½	34	34	—1¼
30¼	15½	AncorpNSv	1	36	16	17⅝	15¼	17⅝	+⅝
40¼	33⅞	And Clay	1.20	2	36⅝	36½	36½	36½	+⅛
24⅝	18½	AnacoCp	.25	44	18⅞	19⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—1⅝
38⅝	30¼	ApcoOil	1.37f	23	33⅞	33⅞	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅛
20⅞	23¼	APL Corp		32	23	23	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅝
22½	18⅝	APL	pf C1.06	x2	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—1¼
21	17½	APL	pf B.50	x1	17	17	17	17	—1⅛
64⅝	53½	Aqua Chem		81	55¼	55¼	53½	54⅛	—1⅝
118	98	ARA	5vc	96	114	102¼	104	101½	102⅝ —½
42¼	34	ArcaFsN	.03e	30	35	35½	34½	34⅝	—⅛
57	47½	ArcelnN	pf 2	3	50	50	50	50	+1
59⅝	52½	ArchDan	1.60	6	53¾	54½	53¼	54½	+⅝
22	19⅛	ArizPSvc	1.08	43	21¾	22	21½	21½	—⅝
19⅝	11½	Arlans DS	.20	36	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	
29⅛	22¾	ArmcoSt	1.60	104	26⅝	26⅝	25¾	26	—⅛
29¼	25¾	Armco	pf2.10	51	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	—¼
48½	42⅝	Armour	1.60	3	44	44	43½	44	—½
25⅝	28⅝	ArmstCk	.80	93	31⅛	31⅝	31	31	—⅝
56½	51⅞	ArmCk	pf3.75	z20	56	56	55½	55½	—½
43	36⅝	ArmRub	1.60	5	38	38	38	38	—⅛
20¼	17¼	Aro Corp	.90	4	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
25⅛	19	Arvin Ind	1	13	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	—⅜
26⅝	22½	AshOil	1.20	63	22½	23½	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
53	45¾	AshOil	pf2.40	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	
14	11	Assd Brew		25	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11½	—⅝
45¾	37	Assd DG	1.20	8	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	
34½	30½	Assd Spg	1.25	1	34	34	34	34	
12	8¾	AssdTran	.20	5	9½	9⅛	8⅞	9	
26	21¾	AtlCtyEl	1.34	9	24½	24¾	24½	24½	+½
90⅝	54¼	AtlRichfld	2	855	60	60	57⅝	58½	—2¼
54	39¼	AtlRch	pf3.75	x20	53	53	53	53	+½
153	90½	Atl Rich	pf 3	13	100	100	99	99	—7¼
61	41¼	AtlRch	pf2.60	36	45½	45½	45⅛	45⅛	—1⅛
24⅞	19½	Atlas Chem	1	29	21⅝	21⅞	21⅛	21½	+⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Atlas Corp		38	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
12¾	9½	ATO Inc	.06e	22	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅝
16⅞	12¾	Aurora Plas		40	13	13	12⅝	12½	—⅛
13⅞	8	Automin Ind		57	8⅞	8⅞	8	8	—⅛
25¼	21⅞	Avco Co	1.20	65	21⅝	21⅞	21	21	—½
53¼	47¾	Avco	pf2.25	22	47½	47½	46½	46½	—1⅛
42¼	31¾	Avery Pd	.20	16	33¾	34	33⅝	33¾	+½
12⅝	9¾	Avnet Inc	.40	58	9¾	9⅞	9½	9⅝	—⅛
184½	152¼	Avon Prod	2	42	157	157¼	153¼	155⅞	—1⅛
14⅞	11⅛	Aztec Oil Gs		12	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
		B							
30⅛	24½	Babck W	1.36	94	25⅝	25½	25	25	—⅛
23¾	18½	BakrOilT	.45	10	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	—⅝
32½	27½	Balt GE	1.82	24	30	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+⅝
66¾	60⅛	BalG	pf3.50	x90	66	66	66	66	
19¼	10¼	BangPunt	.60	83	11	11⅛	11	11	
27	23½	BangP	pf 2	3	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+½
22⅛	14¼	BangP	pf1.25	1	17	17	17	17	
28	27¼	Brk of Cal	wi	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	
43¾	38¼	Bk ofCal	2.01	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	—⅛
57½	44⅝	Bank of NY	2	73	47⅛	47¾	46¾	47¾	—⅛
70½	59¾	Bank Tr	2.84	20	68	68	67	67⅝	—1¼
80½	40	BarbOil	1.61f	8	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	—⅛
56⅛	43¾	Bard CR	.25	x25	45½	45¾	45	45	—⅞
15⅝	12⅝	Basic Inc	.50	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	Bates Mfg		8	9⅛	9½	9	9	—⅝
14½	12½	Bates Mf	pf 1	17	13½	13½	13	13⅛	+½
26	10	Bath Ind		44	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	—½
62	44	Bathin	pf2.50	1	48½	48½	48½	48½	—1¼
79¾	52½	BauschLb	.80	52	56½	56½	55¼	56	—½
35½	27¾	BaxtrLab	.10	157	29¼	29¼	29	29	
12⅝	9⅝	BayukCig	.50	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
30¼	46¼	Bearings	1	6	47½	47½	47½	47½	+⅝
39½	34	Best Fds	1	93	34¼	34¾	34	34	—⅝
51⅛	38¼	Beckman	.50	57	38¾	39	38⅛	38¾	—⅝
62¼	48	Bect Dick	.80	109	48¾	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	+⅝
19⅞	14¼	BeechAr	.75b	27	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
34⅝	18	Belco Pet	.50	85	19	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—⅝
22½	17⅝	BeidngH	.60b	7	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	19¾	—⅝
57⅝	30½	Bell How	.60	54	34⅝	35	34⅛	34⅛	
12	9⅞	Bell Intercon		15	10	10	10	10	
27¼	20	Bemis Co	1	7	21	21	21	21	—⅛
34⅝	27½	Bendix	1.60	117	29⅝	29½	29	29	—⅝
52¾	43¼	BeneficFin	1.60	52	49⅛	50⅝	49⅛	50⅝	+1
58	54	BentlP	pf4.50	x120	56	56	56	56	+⅞
79¾	70¼	BentlP	pf4.50	2	77¾	77¾	77	77	
33	29¾	BenlP	2pf2.50	x100	31¼	32	31⅛	31½	—½
13⅞	8	Benguet		344	8⅝	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅝
		Benguet	fn	66	7⅞	8	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅛	11½	BerkPho	.77f	50	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
6¾	3⅛	Berntsc Corp		124	3⅞	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	—½
30⅝	25⅞	BerkSh	1.60	229	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅝
44⅝	37	Big Three	.60	13	43	43¼	41⅝	41½	—½
83	71⅞	BlackDk	1.20	32	77	77	75⅞	75⅞	—1⅛
23½	18⅝	BlairJohn	.40	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
29⅞	24¾	Bliss Laug	1	9	27	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+⅝
68½	54½	Block HR	.24	137	54	54½	52	52	—3⅞
40⅝	36⅝	Blue Bell	1.20	5	38	20	37¾	37⅞	—⅛
78¼	12½	Bobbie Brks		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21⅞	19	Boeing Co	.40	184	22½	23⅛	21¼	22⅝	+⅛
76⅞	60⅛	BoisCas	.25b	149	61	61	60½	60⅝	—½
21½	17⅝	Bond Ind	1	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—½
19⅝	13½	Borr Dilver		6	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
46¼	35	Dover Cp	.70	9	45½	45¾	45¼	45¾	+⅛
73⅞	63¾	DowChm	2.60	161	70⅝	70⅝	69	69	—1⅛
36½	29⅝	DravoCp	1.40	10	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—⅝
29½	22	DressInd	1.40	53	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28½	—⅝
33⅝	29	Dresstr	pf2.20	10	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35	
32½	26	Dresstr	pf B2	6	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+⅛
22	22¾	DreyfusCp	1b	50	23	22⅛	23	23	—⅞
29½	24⅝	DukePw	1.40	56	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—½
55⅝	39¾	DunBrd	1.10e	94	51	51½	51⅛	51	—⅝
35½	25	Duplan	.60f	515	27¼	27¼	24⅛	25	—2⅞
108⅝	92½	duPont	1.25g	229	105⅝	107⅝	104⅝	107½	+2
67¾	63⅝	duPont	pf4.50	9	66	66⅝	66	66⅝	—⅝
54⅛	50¼	duPont	pf3.50	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
25⅝	22½	Duq Lt	1.66	61	24⅛	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
30⅛	27	Duq	4.20pf2.10	z50	28	28	28	28	—1
29	26½	DuqLt	4pf 2	z160	28	28½	28	28½	+⅝
31	27¼	Dq	2.10pf2.10	2270	28½	30	28⅛	30	+1
16¾	12⅝	Dynalnd	.40f	15	14	14	13¾	13¾	—⅝
11⅝	8¼	Dyna Am	.40	14	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½	—½
		E							
29¾	23⅝	EaglePch	.80	14	23½	24	23½	23⅝	+⅛
23⅛	17¼	Easco Co	.80	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	—¼
18⅛	12⅝	East Air	Lin	145	15⅝	16	15½	15⅝	
32¼	24⅛	East GF	.82f	170	28½	28½	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
21⅝	18⅝	East Util	1.40	4	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
8⅝	7⅝	EasKodak	1a	344	77⅞	78½	77¼	77¼	—⅜
40⅝	22⅝	EatonYa	1.40	55	37⅞	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	—⅞
33⅝	26	EchlIn	Mf .78	30	30¼	30½	29⅝	29⅝	—⅝
35	21⅞	Eckerd J	.20	x99	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	+⅛
28½	24	EdisonBros	1	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
22½	12¼	EdisG	.14	76	14¼	14¼	14	14	—⅛
7⅞	5⅝	ElMusic	.09e	44	5⅝	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
		ElMus	fn.09e	1	5½	5½	5½	5½	
11⅝	7⅝	Elect Assoc		70	8	8	7⅞	7½	—½
40⅛	22	El Mem	Mag	102	23⅝	23⅝	20⅝	21	—2¼
26⅛	20½	ElMMag	pf 1	32	21	21	21⅛	19⅛	—1¼
9⅛	7	ElpinNat	Ind	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20	17⅝	ElPasoNG	1	32	19¼	19⅝	19	19⅛	+⅛
29	23⅝	Eltra Co	1.20	20	24½	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
65⅞	55⅝	Emer Elec	1	278	56½	56½	54¼	54¼	—2
45	39	EmEl	pf B.90	34	38⅛	38½	38⅛	38⅛	—2¼
62	52	EmeryAir	.90	21	53⅞	54	53¾	53¾	
44½	38	Emhart	1.20	13	39¼	39¼	39½	39¼	—⅛
28⅝	25¾	EmpDist	1.76	6	27½	27½	27	27	—⅝
28½	21⅞	End Johnsn		18	27⅝	28⅝	27½	28¼	+½
29½	21⅝	EngElMin	.40	49	25⅞	26	25⅝	26	+½
32⅞	30⅝	EnrGas	2.20	5	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
25½	21	ESB Inc	1.20	5	23¾	23¾	22¼	22¼	—⅛
22¼	14⅛	Esquire	.30	2	14½	14½	14½	14½	
36¾	25⅛	Essexint	1.20	7	26	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	—⅛
45½	29	Essex	pf2.84	1	42	42	42	42	
28¼	15	Ethyl Cp	.84	77	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—⅛
39	28½	Ethyl	pf2.40	5	32¾	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅝
21⅛	18	Eurohnd	1.30g	20	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20½	—⅝
42¾	30⅝	EvansP	.60b	x46	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31½	—⅛
51¼	25⅝	Evershrp		69	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+⅛
27½	22	ExCelJO	1.25	21	27⅛	27⅛	26¾	26¾	—½
		F							
36½	31	Faberge	.40	35	21⅞	22	21¾	22	+⅛
47½	39¾	FactorA	.60b	32	40½	40⅛	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅛
96	64⅛	FairchC	.50	184	69¼	70	68	68⅛	—1¾
13⅛	8⅝	Fair Hill	.15g	42	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
19⅛	16¾	Fairmont	1	16	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—½
11⅞	8⅛	Falstaff	.10p	42	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅛
19⅛	15¼	Family Fin	1	5	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	—½
13⅛	10¼	Fansteel	Inc	28	11⅛	11⅛	10¾	11	
18⅛	11¾	Far West	Fin	19	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—½
68	44	FarahMf	.88b	53	56½	56¼	56	56¼	—1
24⅞	18	FAS Intl	.07	11	18¼	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	—⅞
33½	27⅛	Fedders	.40	234	27⅝	27⅝	26¼	26½	—1⅛
27¼	23¼	FedMog	1.80	22	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	—½
15½	11⅛	FedPac	Elec	14	12⅝	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
19⅝	15⅞	F Pac	pf1.26	3	17	17	16¼	16¼	—½
22⅝	19	FedPapBd	1	6	19	19¼	19	19	
28⅝	22	FedSignS	.80	5	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	—⅝
11⅝	8½	Fedtronics	Inc	9	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
39⅞	33⅝	FedDptStr	1	64	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+⅛
10⅞	8⅞	Fed Mtg	Inv	295	9½	9½	9½	9½	+⅝
25	20	Ferro Cp	.70	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅝
28⅞	21⅝	Fibreard	.70	122	23½	24	22¼	22⅝	—⅝
29	23⅛	FieldcM	1.40	6	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	—½
37	33⅝	Filtrol	2	9	35⅝	35¼	34⅝	34¾	—1¼
23⅛	14⅞	Fin Federatn		127	16⅛	16½	15¼	15¾	—⅞
52⅝	43	Firestone	1.60	49	43	43¼	42¾	43	
42¾	27¾	Fst Chrt	2.20f	112	37⅝	37¾	36½	36½	—1⅛
24½	24	Fst Mtge	1.44	71	24	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
74⅞	61¼	FstNCity	2.40	135	68	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	—⅝
38⅝	30	FstNat51	.90e	9	38	38	38	38	+⅛
34⅞	20½	Fischbch	.80	2	21	21	21	21	—⅛

Market Summary

April 13, 1970

Most Actives—New York

	Vol	Close	Ch'ge
Am Tel Tel	207,900	51⅞	+1
Am Cyan	144,100	27½	— ⅛
CNA Fnl	145,900	19½	— ⅛
RCA	90,300	29	— ⅛
All Rich	85,500	58⅛	—3⅛
AMK Corp	83,500	24	—1
Fly Tiger	73,400	21⅝	—1⅛
Am Motors	67,800	9	— ⅛
Motorola	67,300	102¼	—3¼
Texaco	65,800	25¼	— ⅛
Telex Corp	59,400	122⅞	—2
Zum Ind	57,100	27⅝	—1
KyFChk Del	52,600	23	—1⅝
MobilOil	52,600	43⅞	— ⅛
Occiden Pef	52,000	28⅛	

Volume, all stocks, 8,970,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 1,327,400 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 15 percent.
Average price, 16 stocks, $40.40.
New 1970: highs, 18; lows, 173.
Issues traded in: 1,580.
Advances, 331; declines, 978; unchanged, 271.
N.Y. stock index: 48.46 —0.40; industrials: 50.42 —0.52; transportation: 35.80 —0.43; utility: 40.39 +0.14; finance: 65.41 —0.80.

Most Actives—American

Cinerama	45,600	5⅝	— ⅜
Mfgs Elect	42,100	45½	—1⅝
Data Prod	38,400	15½	+ ⅜
Comp Softw	36,800	41	—4½
Kaiser Ind	29,000	20⅛	— ⅜
AMK wt	28,800	6⅝	— ⅜
Ling TV wt	28,600	4⅝	— ⅛
Comsh Chin	26,400	12⅝	— ⅜
Prod Rsrcs	26,100	17⅝	+ ⅜
Wrlk Wear	25,300	14	

Approx total stock sales 2,620,000
Stock sales year ago 5,258,390

Am stock index:

High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
$24.35	$24.00	$24.07	0.36

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	787.14	793.82	782.07	785.84	—4.62
20 Trn	171.89	172.63	169.80	170.54	—1.84
15 Util	117.36	118.16	116.40	116.76	—0.89
65 Stk	261.89	263.27	259.26	260.49	—1.95

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	96.96	95.28	95.82	—.67
21 Railroads	37.35	36.86	37.00	—.35
55 Utilities	59.15	58.79	58.51	—.34
500 Stocks	88.67	87.15	87.64	—.60

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sell	*Short
April 10	287,731	368,833	8,138
April 9	276,106	354,833	4,530
April 8	272,281	386,533	6,494
April 7	301,130	390,538	7,882
April 6	334,783	423,588	10,692

* These totals are included in the sales figures

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 7)

Kendall Co.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	54.5	50.9
Profits (millions)	2.1	2.2
Per Share	0.32	0.34

Clark Equipment Gets Revolving Euro-Credit

PARIS, April 13.—J. Frederick Bechtel, vice-president of Clark Equipment Co., said today his firm has recently negotiated a 5-year, $15 million revolving credit with a group of European banks to finance expansion plans in France, West Germany and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Bechtel said some $8 million will be spent on expanding the construction equipment firm's plant in Strasbourg.

He said that operations outside North America last year produced $234 million in revenue out of the company's total turnover of $645.46 million. Profit margins are running a bit below the 15 to 18 percent rate of return in North America, but he said he expected the European rate to shortly equal that of the home company.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Continued from preceding page.

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
19½	15½	MAPCO .70	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
38	24¾	Marathn 1.60	64	26	26⅛	25⅞	26	
57⅞	45	Marcor Inc 1	127	51⅝	51½	50½	51¼	—¼
58⅝	50⅝	Marcor pf A2	7	53¼	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	+⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Maremnt .21f	5	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11¼	
40⅞	34¾	Mar Mid 1.60	21	39⅝	39⅝	38½	38⅞	—½
58½	41½	MarionLb .24	67	41⅛	41½	39⅝	40¼	—1⅝
57	47	Marlenman 1	79	49⅞	49⅞	48⅝	48⅞	—⅜
13⅝	10⅝	Marquit Cem	6	11⅝	11½	11¼	11½	+¼
39⅝	29⅞	Marriott .86f	44	30	30	28⅝	29	—1
28½	24	MarshFd 1.10	23	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
20⅝	16⅝	MartinM 1.10	146	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	—½
49⅞	36⅛	MryCup .40b	23	37	37⅞	37	37⅛	+⅛
47⅝	35½	Masco Cp .24	34	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅜
39⅝	29⅝	Masonite .72	38	35½	36⅝	35½	36⅛	+1½
16⅛	13⅛	Massey F 1	42	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	—⅛
		MasseyF pf 1	2	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	
77	42⅝	Mattel .20	114	69¼	69¼	66	66¼	—3⅝
37¼	35	Mattel wt	9	35	35	33	33	—2
28¼	23½	MasOstr 1.60	70	23⅞	24	23	23	—1
29⅝	27	MayD pf1.80	1	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+½
28⅝	20⅝	Maytag 1a	9	26¼	26¼	26	26⅛	—⅛
25⅝	19⅞	MCA Inc .60	24	24	24	23½	24	—⅛
30	22	McCord 1.20b	11	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	—⅛
26⅝	23⅝	McCrory 1.20	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
76½	68½	McCrorypf 6	230	72⅝	72⅝	72½	72⅝	—1½
55	24½	McDermtt 1b	91	26	26¼	26	26	+½
45⅝	36⅝	McDonald Cp	329	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	35	—1
28	19⅝	McDonnD .40	91	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
34⅝	28¼	McGrEd 1.40	24	33½	33½	33	33	—⅛
29	19¼	McGNIl .60a	88	23	23⅛	22½	22⅛	—½
6¼	4⅝	McGreg Don	5	5½	5½	5	5	
17⅝	142	McIntyre 2	z200	172½	175	172½	175	+2½
24	20⅝	McKee 1.50	14	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅝
44⅝	32½	McLean .80a	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	—½
38	23⅝	McLouth 1.60	7	24¼	24¼	24	24	—⅜
17⅝	14⅝	McNeil .70	20	16⅛	16⅝	16	16	—⅜
21⅞	16½	Mead Corp 1	177	18	18½	17	18	—⅛
46	41	Mead pfB2.50	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	—⅛
33⅛	26¼	MedusaC 1.20	17	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	+⅛
14½	9¼	MEI Corp	9	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	—⅜
81	69	MelvSho 1.60	148	73⅝	73⅝	70	70¼	—3¼
166¾	106½	Memorex Cp	321	113⅝	112¾	111⅛	112½	—3⅛
67⅝	61	MercanS 1.40	2	60	60	60	60	—1½
112⅝	97⅛	Merck .24	137	100¼	100¼	98	98⅝	—1⅛
44⅝	28¾	Meredith 1.30	7	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
51⅝	42	Mesa Pet .10	164	49	49⅛	46½	46½	—2⅝
96½	77½	Mes sr pf2.20	7	92	92	88½	88½	—3¼
95	77½	MesaP pf2.20	5	92	92	90¼	90¼	—4¼
16½	9½	MesabInt .22e	45	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	—⅛
30⅝	27⅝	Metro Mch 2	3	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28½	+⅝
28⅝	25⅝	MGM	58	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25½	—⅛
22⅞	15½	Metromd .50	74	19⅛	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅞
58½	46	MGIC Inv .20	90	55⅝	55⅝	55	55	—⅛
17¼	14¼	MichGasUt 1	1	17	17	17	17	
17⅝	14¼	Mich Tube 1	2	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
27⅝	18⅝	Microdot .10e	38	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—⅜
22	17⅛	MidConTel .88	14	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
54⅝	33½	NorAmPhil 1	76	34⅞	34⅝	33¾	34⅛	—⅛
23⅝	15½	NoAmRk 1.20	147	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
63¾	54	NoArk pf4.75	18	56½	56½	56	56	
20⅝	16⅝	NoArk pfl.35	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
15⅞	13⅞	Noest Ut .94	82	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
54½	49⅛	NorCentRy 4	z40	53	53	53	53	
32⅝	26⅝	NoStGas 1.75	26	32	32½	31⅝	32¼	
30⅝	24⅝	NorinPS 1.20	25	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
49⅝	39⅝	NoNGas 2.60	33	47	47⅝	45¾	47½	+⅜
105½	99½	NoNG pfB.48	z50	105	105	105	105	
80	72	NoNG pf5.80	z10	78	78	78	78	—2
78½	71	NoNG pf5.60	z20	78½	78½	78½	78½	+1¼
78½	73½	NoNG pf5.50	z250	78	78	78	78	+½
26½	22¼	NoStaPwr 1.60		26	25	25	25	+¼
51½	45⅝	NSPwr pf3.60	z450	50	50	50	50	—½
18⅝	14⅝	Nthgate .50g	24	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—½
33⅝	26⅝	Northrop 1	10	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27½	
36	28	Northp pf1.45	17	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+1⅝
29	20	NwstAirl .45	248	22⅝	21½	21⅝	21⅞	—1
36⅝	27	NwtBanc 1.20	12	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	
17⅛	11⅛	Nwst Ind .20	126	14⅝	15⅛	14	14½	—⅜
60	48⅝	NwInd pfA5	0	56⅝	56⅝	56	56	—1¼
59⅞	47½	NwInd pfC5	7	57	57	57	57	—½
49⅝	41⅛	NwstIn pf4.20	6	47½	47½	47½	47½	+½
75¼	57¼	NwstnSt W 2	3	73	73	72	73	+½
33⅝	26¼	Norton 1.50	14	32⅛	32½	32½	32⅛	+⅛
46⅞	38½	NorStIm 1.22f	26	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	—⅛
43⅝	36⅝	NoStIm pf1.60	4	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42½	—½
18⅝	14⅞	NVF Co	17	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝

O - P - Q

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	10⅛	Oak Elect .44	13	11	11½	11	11	—⅛
27⅝	21⅝	OakIns Pd .80	39	22¼	22¼	19⅝	19⅝	—2⅝
26⅝	19⅛	Occident Pet 1	520	20⅝	21⅛	20½	20½	
80	68	OccidPet pf 4	3	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65¼	+½
79½	60	OccidP pf3.60	14	63	63⅝	62¼	62¼	+⅛
43⅛	32⅝	OccidP pf2.16	1	34	34	34	34	—½
30⅛	13	Ogden Cp .80	53	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	
22½	20⅝	Ogden pf1.87	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅝
25	23	OhioEdis 1.54	38	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
68	60½	Oh Ed pf4.56	z10	63½	63½	63½	63½	—1½
63	57	Oh Ed pf4.44	z100	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+1⅛
56	52¼	Oh Ed pf3.90	z180	55	55	54¼	55	
24	19⅛	OklaGE 1.16	17	23	23	22½	22½	—⅛
19½	16⅝	OklaNGs 1.12	10	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
22⅝	17½	Olin Corp .80	28	19	19	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
30¼	15⅝	Omark Ind 1f	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
20½	16	OmniCal.I .70	14	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
18½	15⅛	Opelika 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
23⅛	20⅝	OrangeR 1.20	15	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅝
35⅛	44	Otis Elev 2	68	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½	—⅛
27⅝	21⅝	Outbd Mar 1	40	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
17⅝	15⅝	Outlet Co .65	z10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
22⅝	17½	Over Trans 1	8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—½
100½	81⅝	OwensCg 1.40	11	90⅝	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝	—1⅝
63¼	49⅛	OwensIll 1.25	124	55¼	55½	54⅝	54⅝	—⅝
107	86	OwenIl pf4.75	4	95¼	95¼	95	95	—⅛
68	64½	OwenIll pf 4	1	66	66	65	65	
16	13⅝	OxfdIndA .80	2	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅛
34	28½	PacGEl 1.50	40	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	
17	12¼	PacInExp .80	18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
27½	23½	PacLtg 1.60	38	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26½	—⅛
30	23⅝	Pac Pet .25g	104	28⅝	28⅝	27½	27½	—1⅛
20⅝	18⅝	PacPwL 1.28	19	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	
27¼	19	Pac Swt Air	43	23⅝	23⅝	22½	22⅝	—1¼
28⅝	18⅝	PacT&T 1.20	27	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—½
10½	15¼	Pac Tin .60a	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
20⅝	15⅝	PalmBch .25	12	15½	15½	15¼	15½	—⅝
16¼	12¼	PanASul .20e	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
14¼	10⅝	PanAm WAir	209	11	11	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
39¼	31½	Penn EP 1.50	68	36⅝	36⅝	35	35⅝	
34⅛	29¼	Peprcrit .50b	13	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32¼	—¼
21⅝	15	Perpes .80	16	15½	15⅝	15	15	—⅝
35⅝	34⅞	ParkeDavis 1	46	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	—⅛
50¼	41⅝	ParkHan 1.40	8	44	44	44	44	
23⅝	17⅝	Park Pen .80	10	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅝
34⅞	27⅝	Penn Cent	101	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—½
19⅝	14	PennDix .60	14	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	—½
14⅛	10⅛	Penn Fruit	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
51⅝	45½	Pennzy JC 1	100	49⅝	50	48½	48½	—1⅝
64	59	Pa Co pf4.62	5	64	64⅛	64	64⅛	+⅛
27⅛	23	PePwL1 1.60	28	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
		PePL pf 2.40	z160	103½	103½	103⅛	103⅛	
65⅝	59½	PePL pf 4.50	z170	62½	62½	62⅛	62⅛	—⅝
63	57½	PePL pf 4.40	z30	59	59	59	59	—⅝
36½	24¼	Pennwt 1.20a	22	24¼	24½	24	24⅛	—⅝
57	43	Penwlt pf2.50	1	43	43	43	43	—1
28¼	21⅝	Penwlt pf1.25	0	22	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+⅛
36	25¼	PennzUn .80	108	27¼	27½	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
51½	27¼	PenzU pf1.33	73	38½	39¼	38⅛	38½	—1
32⅛	19⅛	PeopDrg 1.10	12	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅝
36½	29⅛	PeopGas 1.96	81	35⅝	36⅛	35½	35½	—⅛
55½	49⅝	PepsiCo 1	115	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	—
16⅛	11	Perfect Film	28	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
49⅝	34	Perkin Elm	103	34	34	31	32	—2
41⅝	27⅝	Pet Inc 1.20	39	38	38½	38	38⅛	+⅛
22⅝	18	Pet Inc pf 1	4	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
22⅝	19	Pet Inc pf.80	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅝
29	25⅛	PetePaul 1.20	9	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	
44⅝	37	Petroleum .90	10	41⅝	41⅝	41	41⅛	—⅛
22⅝	17⅝	Petrlm 1.25e	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—½
115	98½	PfizerC 1.60a	35	104	104⅝	103¼	103¼	—⅛
56⅛	45⅛	Phelps D 2.10	199	54⅝	54⅝	52½	52½	—1⅝
24⅛	22½	Phila El 1.44	148	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅞	
98	82	PhilaEl pf 7	z300	94	94	94	94	+½
63	58½	PhilEl pf4.40	z10	59	59	59	59	+⅛
39½	37	PhilEl pf4.30	z180	36½	37⅝	36	37⅝	—⅛
54	51	PhilEl pf3.80	z30	52½	52½	52½	52½	
30½	31¼	Philip Morr 1	128	31	31⅞	30⅝	31⅝	—⅛
55	52½	PhilMor pf 4	z82	52½	52½	52½	52½	
25⅛	11½	Philip Ind .16	22	13¼	13½	12⅝	13¼	—⅜
30½	19	Phil Ind pf 1	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
25⅝	26	Phil Pet 1.30	442	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½	—⅛
20½	15½	PhilVnH .10e	23	15⅝	15¼	15½	15½	—¼
69¼	54⅝	Pillsbury 1.36	74	56	56	54⅝	54⅝	—1⅛
16¼	12⅝	PionNGas .80	58	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
41⅝	32⅝	PitncyBw .68	58	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	
15⅝	13	Pit Forg .30	16	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
90⅝	86	PittFW pf 7	z10	87	87	87	87	
88½	85¼	PittYngA pf 7	z10	88	88	88	88	
95⅛	76½	Pittston 1.20	41	83⅝	83⅝	82½	82½	—1⅛
33¼	25¼	Plan Resrch	68	30	30	29⅛	29⅝	—⅛
85	74½	PloughInc .60	33	76½	76½	74⅝	74⅝	—1⅝
130⅝	88⅛	Polaroid .32	361	93⅝	94⅝	92⅝	94½	+⅞
17⅝	15¼	Portec 1.20	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
69⅛	67	Porter pf5.50	z50	68½	68½	68¼	68½	—⅝
21⅛	18⅝	PortG El 1.30	10	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
39¼	29⅝	PotlatchF 1	38	32⅝	32⅝	31	31⅝	—1¼
14½	12	Potom El .80	102	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
39	34	Pot El pf2.44	1	35	35	35	35	—⅛
37¼	28	PPG Ind 1.40	95	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30½	—⅛
28¼	24½	Premr Ind .60	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
19⅝	17½	PremIn pf.90	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
116¼	105½	ProctGa 2.60	73	108¼	108¼	107	107	—1¼
20¼	12½	ProdResch .08	0	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+½
22⅞	18⅛	PubSCol 1.06	137	20½	20⅝	20	20	—⅝
27⅝	24¼	PSvcEG 1.64	84	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝	—½
68	63	PSEG pfS.85	z100	66	66	66	66	
47⅛	32¼	PubSvIn 2.08	11	39⅛	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	—⅝
8⅝	6⅞	PublInd .45f	17	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
23¼	19	Pueb Sup .28	71	22½	22½	21⅛	21⅝	—⅛
18⅝	15	PR Cem 1.10	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
33	27⅝	PugS PL 1.76	13	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
48¼	37⅝	PuTman 2.80	16	46¼	46¼	45⅝	46	
24	13⅛	PurexCp .84b	55	14½	14½	14	14	—⅛
30	21⅝	Purex pf1.35	1	22	22	22	22	
71⅝	62½	Purolator 1.60	2	63	63	63	63	—⅜
47¼	42½	Quak Oat .94	10	45⅝	46½	45⅝	46⅛	+⅜
26⅝	20⅛	QuakStOil .80	16	23	23½	22⅛	22⅝	—⅝
20⅝	15½	Questor .60	9	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅜
		Questor pfA2	2	23	23	23	23	
30⅝	26⅝	RalstonP .70	29	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
42⅝	37	RalstP pf1.20	23	40	40	40	40	—⅛
29⅝	26	Ramada .24	142	22	22	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅜
25⅝	17⅛	Ranco Inc .92	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
21⅝	16	RapdAm .75	68	16⅛	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	—½
22⅝	13	RcRes pf.40	1	14½	14½	14½	14½	—⅜
24⅝	16¼	RaybestosA 2	2	45¼	45¼	45	45	—⅝
16⅝	10	Raym Int .80	22	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅞	+½
39⅝	26½	Raytheon .60	39	27½	27½	27	27½	—⅛
33½	27	Raym pfl.12	6	28	28	27½	27½	—⅜
34⅝	29¼	RCA 1	903	29⅝	29⅞	29	29	—⅝
51⅝	41⅝	RCA cv pf 4	17	72	73	71⅝	72	—⅛
56	51½	RCA pfS.50	z120	54	54	53	53	
16⅛	11⅛	Reading Co	12	14⅛	14⅛	13½	13⅝	—⅞
14¼	9⅞	Reading 2 pf	3	13⅝	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	—¼
27⅞	17½	RdgBates .25	39	19½	19⅝	19	19⅝	—⅜
27	26	Redman .20g	23	22½	23	22¼	22¾	—¼
26⅝	20⅝	ReeveBr 1.50	2	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
13¼	11	ReichCh .50	16	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	—⅛
10⅝	8½	RelabStr .60	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+½
29⅞	24⅛	Relan El .70	227	24	24	22⅝	23	—1⅛
84	66⅝	RallanEl pf 3	3	67⅝	67⅝	67	67	—1
27¼	16⅝	Republic Cp	53	19	19	18½	18⅝	—½
37⅝	33¼	RepubSt 2.50	29	36½	36⅝	36¼	36½	—⅛
22¼	17	Revco DS .20	17	20½	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
27	22⅝	RevereC 1.50	2	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
74⅝	62½	Revlon 1	45	63⅝	63⅝	63	63	—⅛
39⅝	31⅛	Rex Chn 1.50	7	33⅝	33⅞	37½	37⅝	+⅜
37	26	ReynMetj 1.10	407	34⅝	35	34½	34⅝	—⅛
83¼	71	ReyM pf4.50	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	—⅛
46⅝	25½	ReynTob 2.40	76	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	38¼	
51⅛	36⅝	ReyTb pf2.25	21	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	
32⅝

American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7⅞	4¾	AberdnP .13t	2	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+1⅛
6	4⅝	Acme Hamil	16	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
5⅛	3¾	Acme Prec	16	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
14¾	9	Aerodex Inc	15	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
13⅝	9	AroFlow .30	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
15¾	13⅛	Aerojet .50b	14	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½	—⅛
17⅛	12¼	Aeronca .20g	16	12⅝	12½	12	12	—⅞
10⅞	7⅞	AerosolT .51f	4	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
10⅞	6¾	Aeravox Cp	22	8⅞	9	8½	8½	—½
13	7⅞	AIC Photo	2	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅝	8⅛	Aiken Ind	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
38⅞	30½	Aileen Inc	5	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	—⅝
6⅝	2½	AIM Cos	28	3½	3½	3½	3½	
3½	2⅛	Airlift Intl	84	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝	+⅛
16⅞	9	Airpax El .20	4	9	9	8¾	8¾	—⅛
15¼	12¼	Alwick B .25	1	12½	12½	12½	12½	
29⅞	17⅞	Alex Ma .10a	16	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	—½
40¾	56	AlaPw pf4.20	z100	60½	60½	60½	60½	+¾
39⅞	29¼	Alan Wd 1.60	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—½
12	8¾	Alaska Airl	25	9½	9¾	9½	9½	
14¾	9½	AlbaWald .24	103	11½	11½	10½	10½	—¾
8¼	5½	Aldon Ind	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+1⅛
7⅞	6	All Am Eng	2	0	6	6	6	
12⅝	10	Allegh Airl	6	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	—¼
9	6¼	Alleg Airl wt	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
10½	7¾	AllegCorp wt	7	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
21½	19½	Allen El .76f	25	21	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
14	11⅝	Allian T .26e	4	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
11½	6⅝	Allied Arl	16	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6½	—⅛
15½	10½	Allied Contl	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
10¼	8¼	Allison Sil .40	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
27	20¼	AlloyUnl .70t	101	20⅝	20¾	19	19½	—1½
22¾	17⅝	AlrlightAu .54	8	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
6⅝	3¾	Alpha Indust	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9⅞	6⅝	AlsmnlCo .20	7	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
16	14	Alter Fds .50	1	14	14	14	14	—¼
56	50½	Alcoa pf3.75	z250	53	53	52½	52½	—⅛
6¾	4	Amco Indust	24	4¼	4¼	4	4	—⅛
16	8⅛	Ameco Inc	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	
11⅞	10¼	AmBilltrit .60	6	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
9½	6⅛	A BkStro .36t	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
32⅞	22⅝	AmBldgM .24	10	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	—⅛
22	19⅛	A CentM .35e	19	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
16¾	14⅝	Am FinA 1.18	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	—⅛
18½	17½	AmFin pf1.50	1	18	18	18	18	
5⅝	4	A Israeli .12e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
10⅛	8⅝	A MaizeA .33	2	10⅛	10¼	10¼	10¼	—¼
10¾	8½	A MaizeB .33	1	10½	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
45	27	Am Med .12	35	29⅞	30	29¾	29⅞	—⅝
27½	19½	Am Mot Inns	65	20½	20½	19¾	19¾	—¾
35⅞	29½	Am Petr .50e	37	33½	33⅞	33½	33½	—⅛
7⅞	5	Am Precision	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
11	9¼	A RityTr .03e	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8	5⅝	AmSol Equip	16	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
18⅝	6	AmTech .05e	26	7⅞	7½	7¼	7⅛	—⅛
16⅝	13⅞	Amcs DS .10r	x15	15¼	15¼	14½	14½	—⅛
9	6⅝	AMK wt	288	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	—⅝
19⅝	16½	AmpcoMt .40	2	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
50¼	22	Amrep Corp	51	28½	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
18⅝	15¼	Anderson .36	8	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅛
7¼	5¼	AndreaRa .25	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
6⅝	2¾	vjAndy Gerd	89	4⅛	4¼	3⅝	4	—⅛
27⅝	23⅝	Angelica .10	50	24	24	23½	23½	—⅝
3⅛	2¼	Anglo Lautro	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13	10	Ansul Co .56	6	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	—⅝
14½	7¼	Anthony Ind	12	7⅝	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
5	3½	AO Transit	56	3⅝	3¾	3½	3½	—⅛
15⅛	11½	Arrow Elect	20	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
52½	40½	Arundel Corp	4	53	53	52½	52½	
11	8⅝	Arwood .40	3	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
19½	12⅝	Asamera Oil	159	15½	15½	15	15⅛	—⅛
13½	9¼	ASPRO .50b	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
20⅝	16¼	AssdBaby .60	41	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18½	+¼
5⅞	4⅛	AssdSt .20	12	4½	4½	4½	4½	
30⅛	27	AssdMtg .80e	9	29½	29½	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
45½	36½	AssdProd .40	5	36	36	35¼	36	—½
7	5	Astrex Inc	10	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
34⅞	8⅞	Astrodata	42	11⅛	11¼	10¾	10⅞	—½

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
4½	3⅛	Alco Chem	45	3½	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
28¼	19	Athlone Ind	14	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	—⅞
10½	16½	AltoFin .40b	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	—⅛
26	22	AICLCa 1.20a	105	22	22	21	21¼	—1
22¼	11	All Richf wt	30	13¼	13¼	12½	12⅝	—1¼
35⅝	20½	Atlas M 2.05a	36	24	24	22½	22⅝	—1⅝
2¾	2⅛	AtlasCorp wt	24	2½	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
35¼	24½	Augat .05e	14	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅝
31¾	17	Austral Oil	172	19½	20⅝	19½	19⅝	+1½
12½	7½	Auto Bldg	46	9⅛	9⅛	8½	8½	—⅝
47¾	35⅝	Auto Data Pr	168	35⅝	36½	35⅝	35⅞	—⅞
27½	12	Automat Rad	29	13¼	13¾	12	12½	—¼
18⅝	15⅝	AVC Corp .50	4	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½	—⅝
6½	5	Avco Corp wt	63	5	5¼	5	5	
8¼	8¼	Avemco Cp	22	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅝
10⅝	7¼	Avis Ind .20r	7	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—½
31⅞	30	Avondl 1.20b	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	

B

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
22	17¼	BACM Indust	21	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
29¼	24⅛	BagdCap .40a	14	27	27	26⅞	27	
30⅝	22½	Baker Ind .24	18	25¾	25⅝	24¾	24¾	—1¼
49	35	Bald ON 1.20	3	34½	34½	34½	34½	—½
6⅛	5⅛	Bald Sec .16e	2	5½	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Ball Co	5	6	6	6	6	+⅛
12½	8 1-16	Banff Dil	33	9 3-16	9¼	9 1-16	9 1-16	—⅛
5	3½	BangPunt wt	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
9¼	6¾	Banister Cntl	46	6¾	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	—3¼
25⅞	19⅛	BonkUtil .09h	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
9	6¼	Banner Indus	31	6¼	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
11⅝	7	BarbLynn .32	45	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	
17⅞	10⅞	Barnes Eng	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
8¼	5¼	Bornwell Ind	5	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
19	10⅛	Barry RG	14	18⅞	11	10¼	10¼	—⅛
25⅛	11⅞	BarryWrr .30	15	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
14	10⅝	Bartell Med	13	10½	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
11	7⅝	Barth Sp .33	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
13¼	7¼	Bortons Cdy	3	7⅞	8	7½	7½	+⅛
7	4	Baruch Fost	34	4	4	2⅝	3⅞	—⅛
19¼	10½	Beck Ind	10	15⅛	15⅛	14¼	14⅛	—1⅛
20¾	17¾	Beco Ind 1	1	19½	19½	19½	19½	—⅛
9⅞	7½	Bell Electrn	12	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
10⅞	8½	Belscot Rct	3	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—⅛
30	22	BergBrun .24	4	23½	23½	23	23	—⅛
49½	36½	Berg B pf1.15	16	38½	38½	37	37	—1⅝
10⅛	7	Berlea Corp	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Beth Cp .30r	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
44⅞	23⅞	Beverly Ent	140	25¼	25¾	23	23	—2½
10⅞	7½	Big Apple	10	7¾	7⅞	7½	7½	
31¼	25⅞	Binney 1.20	2	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	—¼
7¼	5⅛	Bishop Ind	8	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
7⅛	4¼	Bloomf Bldg	45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
8⅛	6	Bluebird Inc	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+⅛
3¼	2⅝	Bluebird wt	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
28⅞	20¼	Bohack .70f	7	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅝
10⅝	6½	Botany Ind	14	7⅝	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
7	5⅛	Bowmar Inst	7	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
24⅞	20	Bowne Co .16	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
20½	17⅞	Bow Wal .10	41	18⅝	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅝
18⅞	12½	Bradford .60a	11	12½	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅛
36⅛	22½	Brandywin 1	14	26⅞	26⅞	25	25	—2⅛
11	7⅝	BranAirw wt	46	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7½	—¼
11⅝	8⅞	BrntAirA .25f	58	8½	8½	8½	8½	—½
16½	13⅝	BrascanLt 1a	136	14½	14⅝	14	14½	—⅝
24⅛	17⅝	Braun En .32	2	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
18⅛	18	Breeze	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
19⅝	10½	Bro Darl Ind	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
26⅞	20⅛	BrwnFA .40a	2	25½	25½	25½	25½	
26⅞	20	BrwnFB .40b	33	25¼	25⅝	25	25⅛	—⅝
9¼	5¼	BTB Corp	157	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	—⅛
18⅞	10⅝	BTU Ens .28	x31	12	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—½
7⅞	5⅛	Buehler Cp	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅛	15⅞	Bundy Corp 1	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
46¼	37⅞	Burns WJ .60	33	40	40	38¾	38⅞	—2¼
4¾	4	Burr JP .05g	9	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
16⅛	9⅞	Bullr Av .20b	6	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	—½
21⅞	14¼	Butles Gs Oil	38	14¼	14⅞	14½	14½	—⅛

C

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
23⅞	9¼	Cablecom Gn	31	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	—⅛
10½	15	Caldor .94f	20	17⅞	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—½
33⅞	23¼	Calcomp	52	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—⅝
14⅞	9	Calif Cooler	5	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅝
13¼	8⅝	CamptnM .30	3	10	10	9¾	9¾	—¼
6⅝	4 1-16	CdnExp G&O	58	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
12⅝	7 1-16	Cdn Gridoil	52	7¼	7¼	7	7	—5-16
17	8½	Cdn Homestd	206	8⅞	8⅞	7 15-16	7 15-16	—1-16
14⅝	12¼	CdnNydro .20	10	13	13	12½	12⅝	—⅛
31	23¼	CdnInt P 1.80	3	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	—¾
16	11	Cdn Javelin	93	14⅝	15	14¼	14⅝	—¾
5¼	4	Cdn Marconi	7	4¼	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
37½	27½	Cdn Sup Oil	15	29½	29½	28½	28½	—½
10⅝	7	Canaverl .50f	12	7	7	6¾	6¾	—¼
6½	4⅞	Canoga Ind	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	—⅛
53⅝	39⅝	Cap Ind .16a	77	39½	39½	37⅝	38	—1⅛
50½	10	Career Acad	135	13½	13½	12⅝	13½	—⅛
11⅝	7¼	Caressa Inc	5	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
115½	100	Carnaln 1.60	7	109⅝	109⅝	106½	106½	—2½
73	66½	Caro Pl. pf 5	210	68¾	68¾	68½	68¾	—½
22⅛	20¼	CasteAM .80	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+1⅛
8⅝	5¾	Castleton Ind	50	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—⅝
5⅞	3¼	CBK Agron	22	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
14½	8⅞	Cellu Crott	4	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8¾	—⅛
48½	43	CenMe pf3.50	260	45½	46	45¾	46	+⅛
22½	17	CentSec 2.15e	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
31⅝	22	CentryE .60b	2	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
5⅞	4	Century Geo	1	4	4	4	4	—⅛
12⅞	9⅛	Centryind .24	25	9¼	9¼	8⅛	8⅛	—1½
10½	7⅝	Certified Co	2	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
18¼	12⅛	Certron Corp	51	13½	12⅝	12¼	13⅝	+⅛
14⅛	8¼	ChadMlll .05e	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
24¼	16⅝	ChampHo .16	7	18½	18½	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Charan Ind	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¼	11⅝	Chaff Ges .64	2	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
14⅝	8⅝	Chelsea .24	26	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	+⅝
31⅛	29	ChlRivt 1.60a	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
23⅞	12½	Christian Oil	46	13½	13½	12⅛	13⅝	—⅛
9¾	6⅛	Cinerama	456	6¼	6⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅞
27⅝	24	Circle K .40	2	25½	25½	25½	25½	—⅛
56½	42½	Circuit# 1.59f	16	49	49	48	48	—1
10½	8¼	CityGsRlo .50	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—¼
6¼	4⅝	ClarkCat .05g	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
24½	15⅝	Clarkson Ind	57	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	—½
8⅝	6⅝	Clarostat	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—½
10½	6½	Clory Corp	21	6¼	6¼	6	6	—⅛
13⅞	10⅝	Clopay .49f	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
33⅛	23⅛	CMI Corp	20	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23½	—⅝
97⅞	42¼	Coburn .30	91	51⅛	51⅛	49¾	49⅞	—⅞
26½	12½	Coff Mat .15e	61	12⅞	13⅝	11⅞	13⅝	—1½
15¼	9⅛	CohuElec .15	92	9¼	9¼	8½	8½	—¾
10⅝	7⅛	Cole Drug .25	11	14	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
37	12¼	Cole Natl .44	13	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
22⅝	16¼	Colecolnd .08	9	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅝
37⅝	27¼	Colemn .40	24	32¼	32¼	31¼	31⅞	—⅝
10⅝	7	Coleman .30	74	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
22	21	Colwell .24d	11	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
41	22	Combusts Eq	8	25½	25½	25	25	—½
22	26¼	Comlnco 1.40	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
9¼	6⅝	Coml Alliance	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅛	16⅝	ComlMtl .60b	12	21⅛	21⅝	21	21⅛	+⅝
16⅞	7¼	Comdhur .52a	20	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	—⅛
16⅞	12⅝	Compolnd .36	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
15⅞	9½	CompDes .20	2	10	10	10	10	
7⅞	4⅝	CompuDyna	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅝
12⅝	5⅝	Comput Appl	19	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅝
12¼	7	Comput Eq	20	7½	7½	7¼	7½	—¼
11⅛	6½	Comput Instr	9	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅞	
12⅝	7½	Comput Inv	58	8⅝	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
28⅝	20¼	Computest	19	25½	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	—¼
75¾	42½	Comp Sciw	288	44½	44½	41	41	—4½
14½	8¼	Comchemco	4	8½	8½	8½	8½	
14	7¾	ConcrEf .10e	15	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
24⅞	16¼	Condec Corp	3	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18½	—⅛
17	12	Conductron	3	12	12	11¾	11¾	—⅛
8	6	Connelly Con	4	6½	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
14⅞	8¾	Conmtrx .14r	5	8⅞	9	8⅛	9	+⅛
14⅛	7⅝	Conrey Inc	9	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅝
2 5-16	2¼	Con Cdn Fer	25	2 5-16	2 7-16	2⅛	2⅛	—1-16
9½	7	Con Nat Sh A	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—1¼
22¼	12	Con Oil Gas	61	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	12⅝	—⅝
19¼	13⅞	Con Refining	1	14	14	14	14	—⅛
15⅛	12¼	ConstDes .40	1	13½	13½	13½	13½	—1⅛
3⅝	2½	Cont Maler	39	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	
14⅝	8½	Cook Elec .30	3	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
10½	6¼	Cook Ind	19	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	—⅛
12	9¼	Coopr Jar .50	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
21⅝	19	Corr Blck .66	2	21	21	21	21	+⅛

D

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
9⅝	8⅛	Dalich .20c	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
70¾	43	Damon Corp	64	47⅝	43¾	43	43⅛	
10¾	8	DamonCr .40	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
5⅞	4	Daryl Indus	1	4	4	4	4	—⅛
15	8⅛	DataCtrl	6	8	8¼	8	8¼	+1⅛
25¾	25	Data Documnt	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+⅛
25⅛	14¼	DataProd Cp	384	15	15⅞	15	15¼	+⅝
16½	11⅞	Day Mtn .15g	21	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
21½	17⅝	Daylin .24	5	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Daylin wt	23	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
2½	1½	DC Tran A	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
24⅝	10	Dearborn Cp	32	20	20⅝	20	20	
11½	7¾	DejurAm .30	1	8	8	8	8	
18¼	11	Del Labs	11	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
64¼	35⅛	Deltona Corp	114	43	43	41½	41½	—1½
7¼	5½	Deltown Fds	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
24½	17⅛	DeroRsch Dv	1	19½	19½	19½	19½	—1½
45¾	27¾	Deseret Ph	16	28¼	28¼	25¾	25¾	—2½
7¼	6⅛	DetectoS .06p	5	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅝
19	13¾	Devon Appar	48	14⅛	14¼	14	14¼	+⅝
124	91½	Digital Equip	117	104	105	99¾	100	—3⅞
12	10⅝	Dillard .20e	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6¾	5	Diodes Inc	21	5	5	4¾	4¾	—⅛
15⅛	10¾	Diversey .50	4	12¼	12¼	12½	12½	—¼
26	16⅛	Dixilyn Corp	129	16⅛	17	15⅛	16½	—¼
30¾	13	DMN Corp	18	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	—½
91⅛	68⅛	Dome Petrol	25	71¼	71½	70½	70½	—1
15½	12¾	Domtar .60	3	14½	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
21¼	15¼	Dorsey .10	7	16	16	15¾	15¾	—⅛
10⅝	6	DPA Inc	39	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
14¼	9	Driver Harr	2	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	—½
34⅝	25¾	Drug Foir .40	32	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	30	—1⅝
4½	3¼	Duraloy Co	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¼	9⅛	Dur Test .25b	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	Dynelectron	39	7⅝	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛

E

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
12	7⅝	Eagle Clo .25	6	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	
27¾	20	E Scheib .64	4	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾	—¾
12⅝	6⅞	Earth Resrcs	15	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
13⅛	9⅝	Eason Oil Ca	8	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+⅝
19⅝	14	East Air Dev	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
28	23¾	East Co 1.40	2	27¾	27¾	27

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(Continued from preceding page.)

1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
17½	12½	PacSLoan .30	1	21	21	21	21	
11	11	PacSwAir wt	15	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	—⅝
	12⅜	PalICp A .32	10	14	14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
5½	5½	Pantsote .29t	2	6	6	6	6	—⅛
7½	7½	Parmnt Pkg	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
8⅝	7½	Park Ch .30a	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—1⅛
11½	9	Park Ele .41f	28	13¼	13¼	11⅞	11⅞	—1⅝
8⅛	8⅛	Parklan Hos	1	10	10	10	10	
15⅛	15¼	Parsons RM	20	23½	23½	22⅝	23	—⅜
33¼	27	ParvDph .20g	124	27½	27½	26¼	26	—1⅜
15⅛	15⅛	Pat PPep .36	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
5¾	4⅞	Pato Cons G	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅜
31⅛	28⅛	Peab Gal .39f	29	20½	20⅝	19¾	19¾—	⅜
5¾	13¼	Peel Elder	15	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
4¼	10¼	Penn Eng .60	3	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	
8⅜	6½	Penobsh .20e	6	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
4⅝	3¾	Pentron El	17	3⅛	3⅜	3½	3⅛	
6¼	3⅝	PEPI Inc	19	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	—⅜
9	11½	Permanear	130	12⅛	12½	13	12⅝+	⅜
3	25⅛	Petrie Str .45	9	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	
8¾	6⅛	PhilLpOil .91	12	7	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
25¼	14⅝	PhillipScr .20	10	18¼	18¼	17½	17⅝	—⅝
8	4⅝	Phoenix Sil	82	6⅛	6¼	6	6	—⅛
54⅝	48⅝	Pickwick Intl	196	41¼	41⅝	39½	39½—	2
10⅝	7⅝	Pierce G .40	4	7⅝	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞—	⅞
20½	14⅝	Pioneer Plas	9	18½	18½	18	18	—⅜
13¼	9½	PionerSy .44f	39	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅝
21	18⅝	PhDesMoin 1	x1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
42½	38	Pittway .60b	2	40	40	40	40	
8	7	Pit WVTr .54	9	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	
12⅝	6½	PKL Cg	21	6¾	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
38⅞	18⅝	Plant Ind	7	25⅝	25⅝	24¼	24¼—	1⅛
19⅛	14	Plaza Group	8	14½	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
13⅝	10	Ploma Alved	1	11	11	11	11	—⅛
13⅝	9½	Ply Gem .36f	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
17½	11	Pneumo Dyn	19	12	12	11½	11½—	½
6⅝	4	Polerad El	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅜
27⅛	12⅛	Poloron .88i	97	12⅞	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛—	⅜
14½	9½	Polychr .60i	16	9⅞	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
13	9¼	Polymer .11f	2450	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
42¼	27½	Pollor Inst	130	35½	35½	34¼	34¼—	1⅝
18⅝	9	Prairie Oil	18	9⅛	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
52	44¼	PremNatl .68	9	49⅝	50	49½	50	+ ¼
12¼	12⅛	Price Capital	11	11⅞	13	11⅝	11⅝—	½
19⅝	14⅝	ProlerSt .50e	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
9⅞	9⅛	Prov Gas .54	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32⅛	11½	ProdRes .30b	261	10⅝	11⅝	10	11⅝+	⅜
24¼	19¼	PrudBldg .24	3	23	23	23	23	
25½	15	PrudFnds .10	21	17	17⅛	16¼	16¼—	1⅝
9⅝	1½	PubcaPet .15	25	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Puritan Fash	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
15¼	10⅞	PutnamS .34	5	11¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
24¼	18½	Pyle Natl .60	3	20¼	20¼	20	20	—⅛
12⅝	8⅞	Pyroil Co .24	8	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝	

1970 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
		R						
6½	4¾	Ramer Ind	11	5	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅞	5½	Rapid Am wt	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9⅞	6½	Rain Pack	3	7½	7½	7½	7½	
11⅝	8½	RaynPre .40	3	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½—	¼
7⅝	5	Reading Ind	6	5½	5½	5½	5½	
20½	18⅝	RealEstI 1.32	x13	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
12⅝	9¼	RealtyE .25a	124	11	11	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
10½	6⅝	Realty E wt	10	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
12¾	13⅛	RltyInCT .30e	1	14½	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
4⅞	3½	REDM Corp	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5¼	3¾	Reeves Ind	11	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
15⅛	5	Reeves Telec	26	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
11⅞	8⅛	Remco Ind	12	8¾	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	⅜
15⅝	13⅝	Rem Ar .80a	3	13¾	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
63⅞	37⅝	ResrchCtl .80	100	41¼	42¼	40¾	40¾—	⅜
11¼	8⅝	Reserve OG	187	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
13⅞	8⅝	ResortsInt A	59	9	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
27½	9⅝	Rest Assn .28	22	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
22⅝	15⅝	Rex Noreco	8	17¼	17½	16⅞	16⅞—	⅝
16⅞	11¼	RH Med Svcs	99	13⅝	13⅝	12½	12¾+	1¼
13	6⅞	RIC Intl Ind	120	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅞
12½	7⅝	Richford Ind	10	8	8	8	8 —	¼
11½	7½	RicArg Mng	7	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	
15	9½	Riker Maxon	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	2⅝	Riker Mem pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅞	15⅝	RioA'gom .40	3	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼—	⅛
5⅞	4⅞	Ritr Fin B .34	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
8½	6¼	Robinsch	6	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	
7½	7¼	Robin Ind A	6	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½	
23½	17⅛	Rockower .20	38	18½	18½	17	17	—1½
43¼	31	Rogers 1.23f	12	32	32½	32	32¼	
45	27¼	Rollins Intl	26	31½	31½	31	31	—⅜
2½	2½	Roll Roy .26g	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
5¾	4⅝	Rosenau .05p	2	5	5	5	5	
25⅛	17	RownOrl .01e	9	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Rowland Pd	4	9⅛	9½	9	9	
3⅞	2⅝	Royal Amer	10	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
9½	7⅝	RoyBuzn .05e	13	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅝
12⅛	8¾	Rusco Indust	125	9⅝	9⅞	9	9⅛—	⅝
7⅛	6½	RussellA .04e	15	6½	6⅛	6¼	6⅛—	¼
35¼	25⅛	RustCraft .40	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
5⅝	3⅞	Ryerson Hay	4	4½	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
		S						
12⅝	10¼	Sabin Roy .36	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
16⅛	12⅞	Safeguard Ind	11	12¾	13	12½	12¾+	⅛
32⅞	23⅝	StJhnTrk .90	4	27¼	27½	27½	27½	
8⅛	5⅝	SalemBr .10g	11	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
6⅛	5	Sarcos .15e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅝	13½	SDiegoG of 1	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅝
13	11½	S DieG pf.90	1	12	12	12	12	
12⅛	12⅛	S DieG pf.88	2	11½	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
26⅝	21	SanJRA 2.66f	3	25	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
16⅛	14	Sanlee .63h	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
6¾	4⅝	Sargent Ind	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Saturn Airwy	10	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅞	15⅝	SavAStop .24	75	17⅞	17⅞	16⅞	16	—⅝
73	37⅝	Savin B Mch	58	41	41½	40⅝	40¾—	½
14	6⅝	Savoy Indust	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
123	63½	Saxon Indust	133	79⅝	81½	79	80¼	
6⅞	4⅛	Sayre Fisher	23	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
19¼	10½	Scan Instru	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
16¼	11½	SchenultA .40	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
46¼	34½	Science Mgt	5	36⅝	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞—	1
8⅞	6¾	Scient Atlant	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½+	⅛
14	9⅞	Scope Indust	5	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	
17	13⅞	ScottysH .10g	10	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14¾+	⅛
28½	19⅞	Scurry Rain	51	24¾	25	23⅝	23⅝—	1⅛
8⅝	7	SbdPlywd .70	2	7	7	7	7	
12¾	7¾	Sealectro Cp	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
10⅝	8⅞	Sears Ind .44	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
11⅞	9	Season All	3	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
22¾	13⅝	Sec Mtg .19m	49	17⅝	17⅝	16	16½—	1¼
8⅝	6½	Seeman Bros	19	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17⅛	13½	SelasCorp .40	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½—	⅜
11⅝	4¾	Sequoyah Ind	131	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	
16⅝	12⅝	Servisco .38	38	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
6¼	5	Servo Corp	9	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	
18⅝	14¾	Servotronic	31	15	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
9⅞	8¼	Seton Co .45	12	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¾+	¾
9¾	6⅝	Shalmoon In	1	7½	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
8¼	4⅞	Shatick Denin	6	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
11⅝	8⅛	ShaftWat .12r	9	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	⅝
61½	47⅝	Sharwood Med	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	
3⅞	3⅛	Sibonay Corp	100	3⅜	3¾	2½	2½	
16¼	11½	Sierra P Ind	20	11¼	11¼	11	11	—½
16¼	11⅛	Sierracin Cp	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	7½	Sigmaline .50i	5	7⅞	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅝
8¼	7⅝	Signel Cp .60	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10¼	5½	Silicon Tran	8	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	SimcoStrs .20	4	6	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
32⅝	11	Simplex1 .25b	12	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11⅝—	¼
33⅞	27	Simplex Wire	10	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
29⅛	22⅛	SkaggDrg .40	13	23¾	24	23⅝	23¾—	⅜
9⅛	7⅝	Sky City Strs	9	8⅝	9	8⅝	9 —	⅛
34⅝	19½	StickCorp .32	139	16	16	15	15⅛—	1
48	31½	Stick pfA 1.75	10	33⅝	33⅝	32	32½—	1⅜
8⅝	6¼	SMO Ind .17	13	7⅝	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
40⅝	25	Solitron .22	102	30⅛	30⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	1⅜
34⅞	23⅛	Sonder Brdct	7	24⅛	24⅛	23½	23½—	½
24	8	Soundesign	24	9¼	9¼	8⅝	9 —	⅝
20	25⅛	SC Org pfl.40	x100	26	26	26	26	
20	18⅛	Sc 5.80pf	1.45	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½— ⅛
23½	19⅝	SC 5.20pf	1.30	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
16⅝	15⅛	SC 4.76pf	1.19	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
14½	13⅝	SC 4.24pf	1.06	2	14⅛	14½	14½	14½
14⅛	13⅛	SC 4.08pl	1.02	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Sou Real&Ut	9	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
47	40	SouRoy 1.20b	16	43	43	41	41	—2
24	18⅛	Sw Far Ind	67	20⅝	20⅝	20	20⅛—	1
17	12⅛	Specity Rest	6	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅜
8¼	6	Spector Ind	5	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
15¼	9⅞	Spectro .36	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	SpeedOP .21t	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
20¼	13¾	Spencer Shoe	10	15½	15⅞	15½	15½—	⅛
20⅝	17	Std Allian .60	5	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	
11⅞	9	Std Conlsint	12	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
22⅝	21⅝	StdCooss 1.20	1	22	22	22	22	+ ¼
12⅞	10⅛	Std Dred .20g	6	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4½	StdMatal .29f	11	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
24¼	19⅝	StdMal A .75	10	21½	21½	21	21	—⅜
11⅝	7⅝	Std Pac Corp	8	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾—	¼
28⅝	27	Std Shre 1.51f	7	28	28	27	27	—1
7⅛	4⅞	Stanley Avis	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11⅝	9	Stmkins .50	2	9	9	9	9	
29⅝	15-16	Starrock Ur	64	3⅛	2⅛	2	3	—1-16
5¾	3⅝	Statwick Cp	23	3½	3½	3⅛	3½	
18½	15¼	StapMach .90	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
8½	7	Stardust .24e	4	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10½	9	Star Smkl .60	3	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	¼
37½	20	Statham Inst	10	21	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝—	⅜
15	13⅛	Steelmet Inc	50	14⅛	14⅝	13¾	13¾—	⅜
13	8⅝	SteinNat .25b	36	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8¾—	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Stellar Ind	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅛	18¼	Stepan Ch .48	14	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅜
11	6⅝	Sterl Electrn	29	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
12⅝	8½	Sterl Extr .24	7	8½	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅜
6⅞	5	SterPrec .25e	44	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
19⅝	13⅞	Stern Mel .25	10	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	—1
30½	27½	Sternco A	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
30⅛	20⅝	Stop Shop .90	2	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	⅝
43	34⅝	STP Cp .40b	77	42½	42⅞	40¼	40½—	⅝
9⅝	6⅝	Strulhr Walla	43	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
29¼	17½	Stylon Corp	17	20	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Summit Org	29	6½	6⅛	5¾	5⅞—	⅜
30⅛	23¾	Sun Elec .40	5	23¾	24	23¾	24	
8⅛	6¼	Sunair Electr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6½	4½	Supercrt .08g	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14⅛	12⅝	Sup Surg Mf	3	14½	14½	14¼	14½—	⅛
40⅝	19	Superbrne	29	20½	20⅝	19	19	—1⅜
5¾	3¾	Suprenics Cp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
12¼	8⅝	Susquehana	23	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
15	12	Susquah pf 1	3	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
18⅝	15⅛	Sutro M .61e	20	17½	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Synalloy .28t	12	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
69½	31½	Syntex .40b	64	34	34⅝	34	34	
49⅛	33⅛	Systems Eng	69	36¼	36⅝	34⅝	34⅞—	1⅛
		T						
5⅛	4	Tamar Elect	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16½	14¼	TastyBk .88e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
26¼	15½	Tech Aerofm	16	16⅝	16⅝	16	16¼—	⅜
27⅛	18¼	Technic Oper	33	18¼	18¼	16½	16½—	2½
6¾	5⅛	Technitr Tape	62	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
22	14	Technicol .40b	96	15½	15¾	15¼	15¾+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Technitrol	25	9½	9½	8¼	8¼—	1½
16⅝	11⅞	TelaTex .40	x6	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	½
133½	78	Telepromt	107	83	80	76	79½—	1
20⅝	7¾	Tenna Corp	125	8⅛	8⅛	7½	7⅝—	⅛
7½	5⅛	Tenneco wt	26	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
8⅛	5⅛	Tenney Eng	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5	Tenzer Cp	13	5	5	5	5	
9¾	5¼	Ter Hud .42t	16	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8¼	
30½	27⅛	Texas Pet	15	28	28	27⅝	27½—	½
8⅝	6⅛	Texstar	28	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
16	13¾	Textron wt	14	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	
6⅛	6	TFI Co Inc	18	6	6¼	6	6	
13	11	ThorMkl .30e	13	11¼	11¼	11	11	—⅜
17⅛	15⅝	TishWorl A 1	62	16½	16½	15¼	15¼—	2
3¾	2⅛	Tip Top	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37½	29⅛	Tokheim .60	39	31⅞	31⅞	29¼	29½—	1½
61	55	Tel Ed pf4.25	2100	58	58	58	58	+ ½
29	16⅛	Tonka Cp .40	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼+	¼
23¾	12	Tool Resrch	43	16	16⅛	15½	15½—	⅜
31⅛	25¾	Tarin Cp .46b	14	26⅛	26⅛	25¾	25¾—	⅜
14⅛	7¼	TownCtry .20	14	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Trans Carib	13	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
23⅝	15¼	TransLux .60	28	15⅛	15⅞	15½	15⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6	Transalr .02g	10	6½	6⅝	6¼	6½—	¼
15¼	12⅝	Transogrm	7	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
14½	10	TWA wt	00	10	10	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
11⅝	8½	TrlSlMel .38f	2	8¾	8¾	8½	8½—	⅜
24⅝	16	TriangP .15g	39	20½	20¼	18⅝	18⅝—1⅛	
3⅝ 2	T-16	Tubos Mex	79	3 5-16	3 5-16	3¼	3¼	
23⅝	13	Tyco Labs	40	13	13	12¼	12¼—	⅜
		U						
10¼	5¼	Udico Corp	28	6⅛	6⅛	4⅞	5¼—	⅜
9⅝	6⅛	UIP Corp	16	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	6⅝	Unexcelled	45	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
12⅛	10	Un Finl 1f	2	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝—	¼
16¼	12¼	UnStOm .10e	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
14	10⅝	UnAircPd .50	3	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10⅝—	⅜
4¾ 3	13-16	Unit Asb .07g	21	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	
15⅞	12⅝	UnDollrSl .50	10	12	12	11½	11½—	⅞
4⅞	2⅞	Unit Foods	45	4	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8	5⅝	Un Natl Inv	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	½
8⅝	7½	UNIInv pf.70	14	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
14⅞	11⅛	Un PDye .20e	5	11⅛	11⅛	10¼	10⅝—	½
17	10½	Un Refin .15	4	11	11¼	11	11¼+	⅜
36	25	US Filter	20	27	27⅝	26¼	27¼+	¼
35¼	24½	USHoma Dev	29	25⅝	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
19	13¼	US Leas .28	25	17½	17½	17¼	17¼—	¼
34	22⅝	US Nat Rsrs	49	24	24	23¼	23⅝—	⅜
12⅝	8¼	USRadm .20i	22	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	⅞
21⅛	10¼	US Rltin 1.40	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19½	
10⅛	7½	USRubR .25e	4	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	US Smelt wt	13	8⅞	8⅞	0½	0½—	¼
18⅝	11⅛	Unitrode Cp	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
12	6½	Un Coil .16f	15	7	7	6½	6½—	⅜
20	14¼	Univ Mar .60	18	16½	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
31½	23½	UrbisBldg wt	3	26⅛	26¾	26½	26¾	
20½	5⅝	URS Systems	32	10	10	9½	9⅝—	⅛
		V						
19⅝	15¼	Valles Stk N	15	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅜
10	5¼	Valley Met	15	5⅝	5⅞	5¼	5¼—	¼
7⅝	5⅛	Valspar .15e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅝	12⅞	Van Dorn .30	3	13⅝	13⅝	13½	12½	
5½	4	Vanguard Int	25	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
14½	8½	Varo Inc	27	8½	8½	8⅛	8¼—	⅝
37½	26⅛	Veeco Instru	142	30½	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝—	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Venice Ind	6	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½—	½
24⅝	10½	Vernitron	56	11⅝	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
11⅛	7⅞	Vesely Co	3	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½—	¼
21⅝	15¼	Vefco Offshre	4	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
10½	7	VicLeN .20b	32	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
54⅛	46	VicLeN pf 3	1	46	46	46	46	
25⅝

PEANUTS

B.C.

TI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

It is often vital to be able to judge whether another player's bidding is based on high-card strength or distributional power. Subtle clues that may provide the answer to such questions can easily be missed by experts. One was missed by both South and West on the diagramed deal.

East opened with one club, West responded one heart and North made a take-out double.

East jumped to four hearts, hoping to silence South, but that player was encouraged by the probability of a double fit for his side in spades and diamonds. West continued to five hearts, expecting to make a vulnerable game.

South persevered with five spades, uncertain who could make what, and expecting to find not more than one heart in his partner's hand.

West doubled with quiet confidence, expecting to collect a penalty of about 500: he held two aces, a possible trump trick, and his partner had opened the bidding. He led the club three, and South ruffed. He could not afford to draw trumps before establishing diamonds, so he led a diamond at once, a mistake.

West made a mistake in his turn by playing low on the diamond lead. The queen won in the dummy, and a low diamond was returned. East seized the opportunity to ruff with his singleton trump, a questionable play he regretted when West's ace appeared on the trick.

Another club lead forced South to ruff, but he had no trouble making his contract. He played the spade ace, finessed dummy's ten when East showed out, drew the remaining trumps and made his demands. A heart was lost at the finish.

If East had not ruffed the second diamond lead, South would have had to judge the need to finesse against West's spade jack. There was an inference from the bidding: East would have redoubled and then bid four hearts if he had held high-card strength so his immediate raise to game had a preemptive flavor.

If South had made this inference at the beginning of the play he would have played the spade ace and then played diamonds, succeeding against any defense because the spade finesse can follow later.

NORTH
♠KQ105
♡K6
◇KQ73
♣J86

WEST	EAST (D)
♠J842	♠6
♡AQ105	♡J943
◇A4	◇6
♣953	♣AKQ10742

SOUTH
♠A973
♡872
◇J109852
♣—

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♣	Pass	1♡	Dbl.
4♡	4♠	5♡	Pass
Pass	5♠	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	W	A	B		T	A	I	L		W	H	E	E	L	P
I		M		E		J		U		I		C		E	
A		P		P		L		E		T		R		E	
G		E		E		E		S		W		I		N	
										T		E		R	
		R		I		P		E		M		A		N	
G		O								G		O			
C		A		S		A		S		G		A		Y	
O		R		A		N				P		A		N	
P		E		N		B		U		S		T		L	
A		N		D		O		U		T		R		O	
L		A		S		T		S		T		R		A	
				T		I		E		U		P		B	
M		R		B		O		N		E		S		P	
A		H		O		M		E		S		F		O	
T		A		R		A		S		E		A		R	
S		P		L		I		N		S		T		R	

B	L	O	B		B	L	A	D	E	S		
L												
A												
D												
E												
S												
R	E	D	I	N	K							
E												
J												
E												
T												
F	I	T	O	F								
T												
T												
I												
F	E	S										

DENNIS THE MENACE

I FOOLED YA! THAT'S NOT FROM MY HANDS. IT'S FROM RUFF'S PAWS!

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUTOO

THOLC

ADUMAR

ENCLAG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PECAN MERCY OBTUSE INVOKE

Answer: There is little to see through it—A MICROSCOPE

BOOKS

WAR IS HEAVEN!

By D. Keith Mano. Doubleday. 226 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHAT D. Keith Mano has been up to in his first three books if nothing less than an attempt to pump fresh plasma into the Christian novel. It's as though, on the death of Flannery O'Connor, someone had to pick up the burning cross and carry it like a flashlight into the mysteries, the swamps of faith. Not necessarily a Southern someone, employing the Gothic as a sort of eschatological pogo stick; nor a defrocked dabbler in papal politics; nor a dyspeptic pilgrim dragging himself to distant climes in search of an original sin to excuse his failure of nerve. But a tough-minded young craftsman like Mr. Mano trying to accommodate the modern world as he perceives it to the mysteries as he suspects them. Thus in "Bishop's Progress" (1968) an Episcopal cleric went to a hospital for surgery and confronted Science and Progress—the scalpel applied to the soul. Thus in "Horn" (1969) a white priest had to face up to Black Power. And thus in "War Is Heaven!" a Christ-ridden United States Army sergeant takes on death, salvation, Communism and moral ambiguity.

The war is one of those "many Vietnams" Che Guevara predicted for Latin America. The country is called Camaguay, a military dictatorship trying with the help of United States "advisers" to crush a guerrilla insurrection. One of the advisers is Sergeant Hook, a 28-year-old virgin, a warrior-saint whom even the mosquitoes fear to bite. What Hook seeks on a dangerous patrol to the interior, with reluctant Camaguayans and variously afflicted American irregulars, is not exactly martyrdom, but a way of dying, an end to pride, "a secret coming and going," a closing of the body's inventory and a judgment.

Mr. Mano does many things marvelously. The war he has dreamed is as real as Stephen Crane's in "The Red Badge of Courage." The locale is evoked with a sensuous simplicity: "The birds had been silenced by the heat, and there was only the torrid sizzle and chirrup of insects, sounding more like the complaint of a great, electric machine than the emanation of natural things. There were no clouds, but the blue of the sky was too brilliant to be seen; the sun left an angry white imprint—a soundless explosion—on the retina."

Hook's visions, admixtures of the erotic and the metaphysical, are compelling: "This morning, early, I parted with my hands. I appereceived them—even those ten fingernails that seemed so odd, like eyes, like saddened windows, like visors. I cupped myself in my own palms, and I sensed the usefulness, the free co-ordination, the hymns that rest in my fingers."

Mr. Mano also does many things currently unpopular. For one, he takes Christ seriously. For another, he often writes (without the permission of John Oliver Killens) from the point of view of a black man. For a third, he's very much the anti-Communist. Sergeant Hook's little lectures on politics are embarrassingly simple-minded. Must all the Camaguayans on his patrol be sadists or homosexuals or traitors or hopeless incompetents? Must only the guerrillas employ torture? (Batista? Trujillo?) Such sentiments as "We make war out of love. And God allows it out of love. Only an animal kills without love" are so much mud in the communion cup.

But measuring a writer by his ideological biceps is fatuous. Such measurements undoubtedly account for our neglect of Evelyn Waugh's World War II trilogy, our ignorance of the poetry of Roy Campbell and our inability to cope with Ezra Pound. Mr. Mano's moonshot into ambiguity reopens perspectives that a secular presumption sought to seal over with black plastic. Does Hook really want to live? Is sexlessness a rehearsal for death, or sainthood? Can we save our souls only by risking them? Is Lieutenant Storch an abiding form of vegetable life? Mr. Mano is very young in years, and very old in miracles, scars, mysteries, talent. Hook lures a larger fish than most novelists bother to conceive of these gray days.

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week		Last Weeks Week on list
	FICTION	
1	The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles	1 20
2	Love Story, Segal	3 1
3	The Godfather, Puzo	4 56
4	Travels With My Aunt, Greene	2 11
5	Mr. Sammler's Planet, Bellow	5 8
6	The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight, Breslin	8 13
7	Deliverance, Dickey	1
8	The House on The Strand, Du Maurier	7 27
9	Beggar in Jerusalem, Wiesel	8 3
10	The Inheritors, Robbins	9 20
	GENERAL	
1	Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben	1 13
2	Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser	2 10
3	Up the Organization, Townsend	3 2
4	The Selling of the President 1968, McGinniss	4 25
5	The New English Bible	6 2
6	The Graham Kerr Cookbook	8 17
7	Ruffles and Flourishes, Carpenter	9 9
8	Love and Will, May	10 8
9	The Peter Principle, Peter & Hull	8 46
10	In Someone's Shadow, McKuen	— 12

(Figures are for the week ending April 11.)

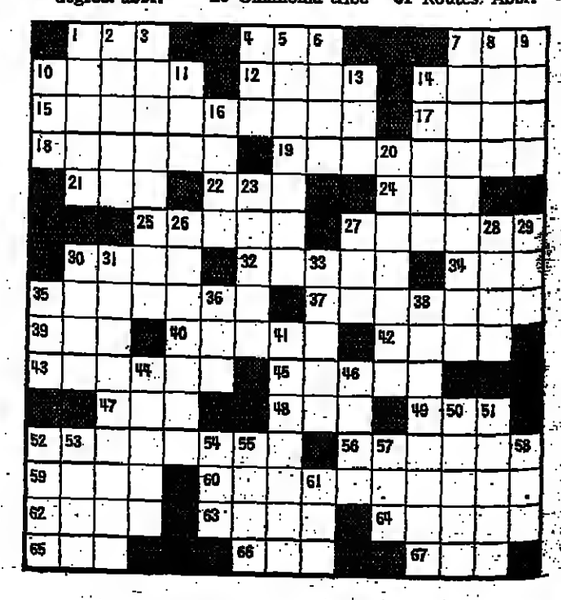
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 River of Scotland
4 Baseball great
7 Give; in Scotland
10 Eva or Magda
12 Haul
14 Food fragments
15 Delmarva's bay
17 Plane altitude units
18 Great Lakes port
19 Diamond State
21 Tree
22 Gehrig
24 Kind of race
25 Violinist Stern
27 City near Austin
30 Prefix with plasm and morph
32 Organize
34 Common verb
35 Let go
37 Kindled
39 Before
40 Macaroni
42 Bread end
43 Hippie event
45 Friend ——?
47 Direction
48 Inner: Prefix
49 Sociologist's degree: abbr.
52 Happening at Sutter's Mill
56 Old Hambletonian site
59 Wings
60 Section of Washington
62 Remit
63 Retained
64 Receiver
65 Shell
66 Dentist's initials
67 Through

DOWN

1 Western resort
2 "—— for Adano"
3 Western park
4 Poem
5 Slander
6 —— off
7 Michigan, for one
8 Road: Lat.
9 Punta del ——
10 Basic time initials
11 Energy unit
13 Thicken
14 Right ——
16 Negri
20 Oklahoma tribe
23 Havens
26 Having more lather
27 Part of a steam hammer
28 City S.W. of Moscow
29 River of Southwest
30 Saarinen
31 Location of Severance Hall
33 Rulers
35 Bro. or sis.
36 Diego or Reno
38 Organ part
41 Nelson's relative
44 Done
46 Cambridge art museum
50 Gleamed
51 Seamstress
52 Pant
53 Food staple
54 Exclamation of disgust
55 Plant product
57 Certain ref. work
58 Compass reading
61 Routes: Abbr.



هكذا من الأصل

Casper Shoots a 69 to Defeat Littler By 5 Strokes in Masters Playoff

UGUSTA, Ga., April 13 (AP).—Casper fired a three-under-69 and beat Gene Littler, a ow Californian, by five strokes ay in their 18-hole playoff for Masters golf title. Littler fell the form that enabled him to for the tournament lead at 279 shot a 74, his first round over

With the victory went the win-'s check of $25,000 and the fam-green jacket that some pros may be worth as much as $1 llion in endorsements and ex-ition.

Casper, generally acknowledged one of the game's finest putters, ed his beautiful play on the ens to its utmost advantage, e-putting seven times over the st 11 holes as he moved out to seven-stroke lead.

Littler, a 39-year-old veteran who s been a golfing companion of sper's since their boyhood days San Diego, made one mild rally fore the huge gallery of about ,000 that surged and stampeded er the Augusta National course. Starting at the 12th, he picked one stroke on each of the next ur holes as he registered his only rdies on the two par-5 holes nile Casper slipped to a couple bogeys.

Saving Face

That cut the margin to three rokes, but it was little more than face-saver. Casper ran in birdie utts on the next two holes and put e match out of reach.

The playoff was forced when the *wo soft-spoken* veterans tied after e regulation 72 holes of play at 79. Casper, the third-round ader, had a 71 yesterday and Lit-ler a 70.

It was the 45th career victory for be allergy-prone Casper, who once reot on an exotic diet to shed xcess poundage, then came back nd gained his second U.S. Open championship in a playoff against rnold Palmer.

Casper, one of golf's three mil-ion-dollar winners, put the pres-ure on Littler from the first shot on the warm, sunny day.

Using a new set of clubs for only the second week—they're an ounce lighter than his old clubs and Casper said *he gets more distance* off the tee with them—he outdrove Littler by about 50 yards on the first tee.

Four by Four

He followed with a beautiful second shot that covered the flag all the way and left him a six-footer. Bill ran it in and Littler never had another look at the lead.

Casper picked up a stroke on each of the next three holes for a four-shot advantage after four holes. From then on it was just a question of whether Littler could save himself from humiliation.

Bill was in the woods on both the second and third holes, but picked up a stroke on each. On the second, a par-5, he snap-hooked his drive down a deep gully, but threaded his way through the trees and back to the fairway. He put his third in the gallery back of the green, chipped up and sank a four-footer.

Littler drove the fairway, was short of the green in 2, then put a little wedge shot into a bunker. He blasted out and two-putted for a bogey.

Casper also was in the woods—this time on the right—off the next tee, but reached the green and canned a twisting 30-footer, while Littler could manage only a par.

Geoa three-putted the next for a bogey and Bill went four ahead when he got it up and down from a trap. It was his fourth consecutive one-putt.

Casper saved par on the sixth from three feet, birdied the seventh from eight and turned in 33 with a five-shot lead.

Spare That Tree

He bogeyed the tenth—and still picked up ground. He was short in 2 and two-putted. But the distraught Littler, playing in his 17th Masters, hit a tree off the tee, hit another tree on his second, finally found the fairway on his third, reached the green in 4 and two-putted for a double-bogey 6.

Casper's 15-footer on the 11th made the margin seven strokes.

Then things turned around—but only for a little while.

Casper bogeyed the 12th when he missed the green and Littler picked up a two-putt birdie on the 13th. That cut the margin to five.

Another Casper bogey on 14, where he missed the green again, and another two-putt Littler birdie on 15 made the difference only three strokes.

And that's as close as it ever got.

The placid, unflappable Casper birdied the next two holes with 10 and 18-foot putts and Littler three-putted the 17th.

That wrapped it up. Littler rolled in a 20-foot putt on the final green for a birdie but it didn't matter.

LEADING SCORES

*Billy Casper	$25,000	72-68-68-71—279
*Gene Littler	$17,500	69-70-70-70—279
Gary Player	$14,000	74-69-69-70—282
Bert Yancey	$10,000	69-70-72-70—281
Tommy Aaron	$8,667	68-74-69-72—283
Dave Hill	$8,067	73-70-70-70—283
Dave Stockton	$8,667	72-72-69-70—283
Jack Nicklaus	$4,500	71-75-69-69—284
Frank Beard	$4,500	71-75-68-70—285
Chi Chi Rodriguez	$3,500	70-76-73-68—287
Bob Lunn	$3,500	70-70-75-72—287
Charles Coody	$3,000	70-74-67-77—288
Bert Greene	$3,000	75-71-70-72—288
Tony Jacklin	$3,000	73-74-70-71—288
Don January	$3,000	76-73-69-70—288
Takaaki Kono	$3,000	75-69-71-74—289
Bob Charles	$2,750	75-71-71-72—289
Howie Johnson	$2,500	75-71-73-71—290
Dick Lotz	$2,500	74-75-73-72—290
Orville Moody	$2,500	73-72-71-74—290
Miller Barber	$2,250	70-73-77-65—291
Terry Wilcox	$2,250	70-70-70-72—291
Deane Beman	$2,020	74-73-72-74—292
Julius Boros	$2,020	75-71-74-72—292
Bob Murphy	$2,020	78-70-73-71—292
Sam Snead	$2,020	75-75-71-73—293
Tom Weiskopf	$2,020	73-73-72-74—292
(a) Charles Coe		74-71-72-75—292

(a) Amateur. *Casper won 18-hole playoff, 69-74.

United Press International.

A BIRD IN THE BUSH—Billy Casper's birdie putt that could have won the Masters on 18th green Sunday just misses cup. Mathew Palmer, Casper's caddy, is also upset.

Miss Hart Is Captain

NEW YORK, April 13 (UPI).—Doris Hart, the top-ranking women's tennis player in the *United States in 1954 and 1955*, has been named captain of the U.S. Wightman Cup team to meet Britain at Wimbledon June 12 and 13.

Lakers Rally in Final Minutes to Beat Hawks

ATLANTA, April 13 (AP).—The *Los Angeles Lakers, after trailing* most of the game, rallied in the closing two minutes for a 119-115 victory over Atlanta yesterday in the opening game of their playoff series for the Western Division championship of the National Basketball Association.

The Hawks stretched an early lead to 16 points in the third period before the Lakers battled back.

Los Angeles did not lead until the closing two minutes, when it moved to a 112-111 advantage. Foul shots by Elgin Baylor and Jerry West expanded the margin before the final buzzer.

The Hawks held a 28-25 margin at the end of the first quarter, stretched it to 67-52 at halftime and then ran into trouble in the third period as Los Angeles narrowed the gap to 93-88.

The Lakers, who hit 47 of 60 *free throws, picked up most of them* in the second half with Baylor and West doing most of the damage from the line. Baylor hit on 14 of 18 free throws, West on 18 of 21.

*The individual duel expected be*tween West and sharpshooting Walt Hazzard of Atlanta more than lived up to expectations, with West taking the scoring edge, 38-29.

Another anticipated battle—that of the Lakers' Wilt Chamberlain and Walt Bellamy—also materialized but with a surprising result. Bellamy outscored Chamberlain, 24-16, and also outrebounded him, 21-17.

West was high scorer for Los Angeles while Baylor added 30 points. Hazzard's 29 points topped the Hawks.

The best-of-seven series goes into its second game here tomorrow night. The winner of the Western playoffs will meet the Eastern Divi*sion champion—either Milwaukee* or New York—for the NBA title. The Milwaukee-New York series, with New York holding a 1-0 lead, resumes tonight in New York.

Miss Meyer Sets Mark to Take 3d Title

CINCINNATI, April 13 (AP).—Debbie Meyer and John Kinsella, two California high school students, fractured American 1,650-yard free-style records last night in the National Amateur Athletic Union indoor short-course swimming championships.

Their grueling victories, Miss Meyer's in 16 minutes 54.64 seconds *and Kinsella's in 15:35.93, brought* each a third gold medal in the four-day meet.

Miss Meyer, 17, became the first woman to crack 17 minutes in the mile free-style, beating the record of 17:34.4 she set in 1969. She had also been the first woman to swim under 18 minutes in the event.

Kinsella, 17, set a fast early pace and had enough left in reserve to erase Mike Burton's standard of 15:40.1.

Miss Meyer earlier won the 500 free-style and 400 individual medley and Kinsella took the 200 and 500 free-styles.

Gary Hall wrapped up the outstanding male swimmer award by winning his fourth title of the meet when he swam the 200-yard individual medley in 1:54.65. Hall previously took the 400 individual medley, the 200 backstroke and 200 butterfly. He was the only four-time winner.

David Edgar, swimming for the Jack Nelson Swim Club of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., set an American record in the men's 100-yard free-style with a time of 45.15 seconds. He lowered the existing record of 45.3, set by Zachary Zoro of UCLA in 1968.

Lynn Vidali of Santa Clara, Calif., won the women's 200 individual medley in 2:10.99.

The Santa Clara Swim Club took both team titles. The men's team *rolled up 285 points to 249 for* defending champion University of Southern California and 158 for Phillips's 66. The women piled up 327 points to the 211 for Lakewood, Calif., and Phillips's 187.

Carnevale, Davies In Hall of Fame

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 13 (UPI).—Ben Carnevale, coach at Navy for 20 years, and Bob Davies, an all-star player in the National Basketball Association, have been *inducted into the basketball Hall* of Fame.

Carnevale, 54, considered a master coach of average material, led Navy to five NCAA tournaments and one NIT. During his tenure at the Naval Academy from 1946-1966, his teams rolled up a record of 257-160.

Davies, 50, who originated the behind-the-back dribble and has been selected as the sixth greatest player in the first half-century of basketball, was *one of the first* superstars of modern pro basketball.

Cyclist Killed by Auto

MEXICO CITY, April 13 (UPI).—Radames Trevino, one of the world's leading cyclists, was killed yesterday when he fell from his bicycle outside Mexico City and was run over by an *automobile*. The 26-year-old Mexican held the world one-hour amateur speed record for about ten months last year.

Skipper Named For Gretel II

SYDNEY, April 13 (NYT).—The skipper and some of the crew of Gretel II, the potential Australian *challenger for the America's Cup*, have been announced. Meanwhile, it was reported that the yacht was running into difficulties in the preparations for a sail-off against France later this year.

Sir Frank Packer, a wealthy publisher, named Jim Hardy as skipper, Martin Visser as co-skipper and Bill Fesq as navigator. Hardy won the world 505 championship in 1966, Visser represented Australia in the star class at the 1964 Olympics and Fesq has navigated with Australia's *Admiral Cup teams*.

The sail-off starts Aug. 21 against France's 12-meter yacht off Newport, R.I., for the right to challenge the United States.

It is rumored that sails are the main problem for Gretel II and may have to be completely replaced. She and a tender boat will leave in a freighter late next month for Newport. The French challenger has not yet been announced.

Holzman Named Coach of Year

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP).—Red Holzman, who led the New York Knicks to their first *Eastern Division title in 18* years, was named today the National Basketball Association's coach of the year.

Holzman, 49, received 17 of the 40 votes from a 40-man committee. Joe Mullaney, first-year pro coach of the Los Angeles Lakers, had nine votes and Richie Guerin of Atlanta and Larry Costello of Milwaukee five each. Dick Motta of Chicago had three and player-coach Lennie Wilkens of Seattle one.

Black Hawks Clip Wings, 4-2, for 4th in Row

DETROIT, April 13 (AP).—Stan Mikita scored once and assisted on two other goals yesterday to enable the Chicago Black Hawks to sweep their National Hockey League Stanley Cup quarter-final series from the Detroit Red Wings in four games—all by 4-2 scores.

Mikita, whose power-play goal snapped a 2-2 tie and enabled the favored Hawks to wrap up the second game, scored his third tally of the four-game set at 12:14 of the opening period to give Chicago a 2-1 lead it never relinquished.

Bobby Hull had picked off a bad deflection by Detroit goalie Roger Crozier and whipped it over to his linemate in front of the net for the score.

Dennis Hull converted a goal-mouth pass from Chico Maki at 4:43 of the second period for a 3-1 lead and Mikita set up the game clincher by Maki at 11:26 of the final period. Mikita rang a shot off the right post four seconds after a penalty to the Red Wings' Ron Harris had expired and Maki was there to tap in his second goal of the four games.

Tony Esposito was his usual unflappable self in the Chicago nets, turning back 29 shots as once again Detroit outshot Chicago, this time by a 31-30 margin.

Nick Libett had brought Detroit within a goal, 3-2, at 14:16 of the middle session with his second score of the playoffs. The power-play maker came after Esposito had thwarted shots by Wayne Connelly and a rebound attempt by Garry Unger. Libett was at the side of the crease for the easy goal.

Chicago didn't get a shot at the Detroit goal until four minutes and 32 seconds had elapsed in the first period. Jim Pappin scored then on a pass from Mikita.

Detroit evened the count at 9:31 when Gordie Howe deflected a rebounded Connelly shot over Esposito's shoulder. The Red Wings' goal followed a resurgence in Detroit spirits that was kindled by a high airborne check by Carl Brewer that flattened Pappin.

It was the first time in 37 tries that Chicago had ever swept an opponent in Stanley Cup competition while Detroit was eliminated without a victory for only the second time in 34 playoff appearances. The last time was in 1958 against Montreal.

The Red Wings had lost only three of their last 19 regular-season games in making the playoffs for the first time since 1966.

Gilbert Helps Rangers Top Bruins and Even Series at 2-2

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP).—Rod Gilbert scored two goals within 71 seconds last night, leading the New York Rangers to a 4-2 victory over Boston and tying their National Hockey League Stanley Cup quarter-final series at 2-2.

The teams return to Boston for the fifth game of the series tomorrow night with the sixth game scheduled for New York on Thursday. The winner will meet Chicago in the semi-finals.

Gilbert, who struggled without a goal through the final five weeks of the regular season, continued *his hot playoff streak*, getting the Rangers off in front early. His third goal of the series came at 3:49 of the opening period on a power play when he rammed a rebound past Boston goalie Ed Johnston.

Gilbert clicked again 1:11 later, converting passes from Jean Ratelle and Ted Irvine for a 2-0 Ranger lead.

Phil Esposito cut New York's edge midway through the second period. But it took the Rangers just 22 seconds to restore their two-goal edge when Dave Balon *intercepted a pass by Derek San*derson and scored unassisted.

Ranger goalie Ed Giacomin preserved the edge with the best save of the night when he stopped Sanderson on a breakaway while the Bruins were a man short. The Boston forward, center of the previous night's record-breaking penalty-filled brawl, faked Giacomin out of position but his shot bounced off the Ranger goalie's stick handle.

Boston's Bobby Orr and New York's Walt Tkaczuk traded third-*period goals*.

ABA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
*Indiana	58	24	.707	—
Kentucky	45	28	.542	13 1/2
Carolina	41	41	.500	17
New York	38	45	.486	20 1/2
Pittsburgh	28	55	.337	30 1/2
Miami	23	60	.277	35 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
*Denver	50	33	.602	—
Dallas	44	38	.537	5
Washington	44	39	.530	6
Los Angeles	43	39	.524	6 1/2
New Orleans	40	42	.488	9 1/2

*Clinched division title.

Sunday's Results

Los Angeles 105 (Wise 24, Anderson 17), Carolina 101 (Peeples 29, Kramer, Verga 14) (Stars clinch playoff berth).

Denver 132 (Haywood 35, Wright 30), New Orleans 123 (E. Jones 17, Swift, Franz 16).

Kentucky 128 (Dampier 34, Ligon 31), Washington 126 (Barry 39, Card, Barrett 22).

New York 113 (Simon 34, Dove 31), Miami 111 (Freeman 37, Sidle 30).

Indiana 177 (Barnhill 31, Netolicky 28), Pittsburgh 135 (Johnson, Thompson, Lewis 26).

North Stars Tie Blues' Series; Penguins Eliminate Seals, 3-2

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., April 13 (UPI).—Bill Goldsworthy scored his fourth playoff goal and Cesare Maniago shut out St. Louis yesterday as the Minnesota North Stars beat the Blues, 4-0, to tie their Stanley Cup quarter-final series at 2-2.

Goldsworthy hammered a ten-foot shot past St. Louis goalie Glenn Hall at 7:38 of the second period with the North Stars a man up after Tim Ecclestone got a minor penalty and a ten-minute misconduct.

Then at 16:54, Minnesota captain Claude Larose came out of the penalty box, took a loose puck at mid-ice, outraced Blues' defenseman Jean-Guy Talbot, and beat Hall unassisted from 15 feet.

Tommy Williams tapped in a Goldsworthy rebound 58 seconds into the third period and Bob Barlow made it 4-0 at 2:12 with the North Stars' second power-play goal.

Maniago, who stopped 34 St. Louis shots, had one other career shutout over the defending West Division champions—during the 1968-69 season.

The North Stars blunted the Blues' devastating power play, killing four minor penalties and one five-minute major without allowing a goal. The penalty-killing team, featuring playing coach Charlie Bruns, received a standing ovation from the 14,877 fans *after stopping* the Blues without a shot on a third-period minor.

Three policemen remained behind the St. Louis bench throughout the game following the fracas Saturday between Blues' players and Minnesota fans.

The teams play tomorrow night in St. Louis, where the Blues won the first two games. The series moves back to Minnesota Thurs*day for the sixth game.*

Penguins Sweep Seals

OAKLAND, April 13 (UPI).—Michel Briere rammed in a rebound *after 8:28 had elapsed* in sudden-death overtime last night to give the Pittsburgh Penguins a 3-2 victory over Oakland and a sweep of their National Hockey League West Division playoff series.

Pittsburgh will meet the winner of the Minnesota-St. Louis series in the Stanley Cup *semi-finals*.

The winning goal was the first in the playoffs by the 19-year-old rookie center from Quebec. Briere caught Seal netminder Gary Smith out of position following a shot by Penguin forward Val Fonteyne.

Dean Prentice scored for Pittsburgh in the first period and Bob Woytowich tallied for the Penguins in the second, each time after a power-play goal by Oakland's Carol Vadnais.

27 Horses Die in Fire

CHICAGO, April 13 (UPI).—Fire officials estimate at least 27 *racehorses* were *killed* in a fire at Washington Park racetrack yesterday. Unofficial estimates of the damage were as high as $200,000.

United Press International.

TO THE REAR, MARCH—Reggie Smith of Red Sox backs away from Joe Coleman pitch.

Dodgers, Expos Score First Victories

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (UPI).—Wes Parker's two-run single featured a four-run first inning yesterday and Bill Singer pitched a four-hitter as Los Angeles snapped a five-game losing streak with a 8-0 victory over San Diego. Bill Grabarkewitz hit a two-run homer to provide the Dodgers with their other runs.

Expos 2, Cubs 0

Ron Fairly hit a two-run homer and Bill Stoneman pitched a three-hitter in Montreal's 2-0 triumph over Chicago, the Expos' first victory of the season. Fairly's homer came in the sixth inning after Rusty Staub led off with a walk.

Reds 6, 5, Giants 5, 2

Tony Perez drove in four runs with two homers and a single in the first game and Johnny Bench hit a two-run triple in the second game to lead Cincinnati to 6-5 and 5-2 victories over San Francisco. Middle-inning relief pitcher Tony Cloninger received credit for the victory in the opener while Gary Nolan won the nightcap with ninth-inning relief help from Wayne Granger. Rookie third baseman Alan Gallagher of the Giants had seven hits during the double-header.

Indians 2, 4, Yankees 1, 5

Reliever Mike Paul walked Roy Hansen with the bases loaded in the ninth inning to give New York a 5-4 triumph in the second game after the Indians won the opener, 2-1. Paul walked Hansen on a 3-and-2 pitch after the Yankees filled the bases with one out against Dennis Higgins on a single by John Ellis and walks to Danny Cater and Gene Michael.

Brewers 5, 16, White Sox 2, 2

Milwaukee swept Chicago, 5-2 and 16-2. Rookie Danny Walton hit a two-run homer and Lew Krausse and John Gelnar combined in an eight-hitter in the first game. Winning pitcher George Lauzerique drove *in four runs* with a single and a homer and scattered nine hits to win the second game behind a 15-hit attack.

Marichal Out of Hospital

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13 (UPI).—Juan Marichal, the San Francisco Giants' star right-hander who has been sidelined with an ear infection and an allergy flare-up, was discharged from St. Luke's Hospital yesterday. Marichal will remain in San Francisco while the Giants play the Atlanta Braves this week and may rejoin the team in Cincinnati for a weekend series.

Tigers Deny McLain Deal

BALTIMORE, April 13 (AP).—"Ridiculous," said Detroit Tiger manager Mayo Smith when asked about a possible Frank Howard-Denny McLain trade. Smith echoed Tiger vice-president and general manager James A. Campbell's remarks in Detroit.

Smith, reached at Memorial Stadium before the Tigers-Orioles game, commented, "There's nothing to it. *It's ridiculous.*"

NFL Gives Dolphins' First Draft Pick To Colts for 'Tampering' With Shula

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP).—Pro football commissioner Pete Rozelle ruled today that the Miami Dolphins' first-round choice in the 1970 National Football League draft be awarded to the Baltimore Colts because of tampering with the former Colts' coach Don Shula, now coach of the Dolphins.

Shula's hiring as head coach and vice-president of the Dolphins was announced Feb. 18.

Rozelle said his office concluded that the Dolphins had violated the tampering provisions of the league rules on three counts.

1—By permitting a third party—not an employee of an NFL team—with their full knowledge to initiate contact with Shula and indicate possible terms if he were to move from the Colts to the Dolphins.

2—By beginning what constituted direct initial negotiations without having contacted the Colts, by confirming to Shula their *interest in hiring him and by acknowledging that ownership would* be part of the employment agreement.

3—By failing to make direct contact with the Colt ownership or management until Feb. 18, the day the hiring was announced.

The Scoreboard

CYCLING.—At Roubaix, France, Belgian Eddy Merckx won the 66th Paris-Roubaix race in some of the worst conditions seen in this classic. Merckx's victory was his *second* in the race and his 220th in a road race since he turned professional nine years ago. He rode into the Roubaix velodrome covered in the mud that had made some of the narrow cobbled roads on which the race is run as slippery as ice over five minutes ahead of Belgian Roger De Vlaeminck. Falls and punctures were common as the 185 starters battled along the 264-kilometer (164-mile) course and *Merckx himself chanced his cycle four* times, twice in the last ten kilometers (six miles).

TENNIS.—At Durban, South Africa, Mrs. Billie-Jean King of the United States beat Australian champion Mrs. Margaret Court to win the women's singles title in the Natal Open, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. It was the second successive year that Mrs. King had won the title, and it provided her with revenge for her defeat by Mrs. Court in the final of the recent South African Open. In an all-South African men's final, Bob Hewitt defeated Cliff Drysdale, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3. In the men's doubles final, Hewitt and Frew McMillan beat Mark Cox and Graham Stilwell of Britain, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. In the women's doubles final, Mrs. King and Rosemary Casals beat Mrs. Court and Judy Dalton, 7-5, 6-3.

Mrs King then joined Hewitt to win the mixed doubles title, beating Marty Riessen of the United States and Mrs. Court, 6-3, 6-4.

At Nice, second-seeded Helga Niessen of West Germany beat top-seeded Julie Heldman of the United States in the women's *singles final, 6-2, 6-4*. The men's singles title went to Georges Goven of France, who beat compatriot Jean-Loup Rongier, 2-6, 8-1, 6-1, 6-0.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, Arthur Ashe won $2,050 in the Sacardi Open by defeating Yugoslavian champion Zeljko Franulovic, 8-0, 7-5. Third prize went to Charles Pasarell, U.S., who defeated Frank Froehling, U.S., 8-6, 6-4.

At St. Petersburg, Fla., top-seeded Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia defeated second-seeded Joaquin Loyo-Mayo of Mexico, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3, to win the $10,000 Masters tournament. In women's play, Nancy *Richey of the United States defeated* Judy Alvarez of the United States, 6-0, 6-1, for the $800 first prize.

At Kingston, Jamaica, West Germany's Hans Christian Kuhnke and Peaches Bartkowicz of the United States won the singles titles in an international tournament. Kuhnke beat Britain's Gerald Battrick, 6-4, 6-0, in the men's final while Miss Bartkowicz defeated Kathy Harter, 6-0 5-7, 6-3, in an all-*American women's final*.

At Tokyo, Japan won the Davis Cup Eastern Zone Section A semi-finals by sweeping South Vietnam, 5-0. The victory puts Japan into the section finals against Australia.

At Bogota, Columbia eliminated Uruguay from Davis Cup competition by winning the doubles, for an unbeatable 3-0 lead.

At Monte-Carlo, Frenchman Jean-Claude Barclay scored the first upset of the Monaco Open by beating 13th-seeded Martin Mulligan, 6-2, 6-4.

At Palermo, Sicily, Romanian Ilie Nastase was beaten, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4, by Hungarian Istvan Gulyas in the men's singles final. Cristina Sandberg of Sweden won the women's title by beating Pam Austin of the United States, 6-0, 6-3.

SOCCER — At *Montevideo, Uruguay* warmed up for the World Cup meet by defeating Porto Alegre, Brazil, 1-0.

At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, another World Cup contender, was held to a 0-0 tie by Paraguay.

At Vienna, Czechoslovakia warmed up for the World Cup championships by beating Austria, 3-1.

At Cagliari, the Sardinian boy wonders *of Cagliari wrapped up the 1969-1970* Italian championship, the first time the title has gone to an island team. Cagliari defeated Bari, 2-0, as second-place Juventus was defeated by the same score by Lazio, giving the Sardinians an unbeatable lead in the standings.

AUTO RACING—At Talladega, Alabama, Pete Hamilton won the Alabama 500-mile stock car race, picking up $26,500. Hamilton put his *Plymouth* in the lead on the 170th circuit during a heated duel with Dodge-driving Buddy Baker. The expected dash to the finish ended, however, when Baker's car caught fire as he trailed Hamilton by about four seconds. Baker jumped from the car with slight burns on his right leg. Hamilton inherited a lead of more than two miles over Bobby Isaac's Dodge and *maintained a safe margin the rest of* the way. David Pearson finished third, a lap behind Hamilton and Isaac.

STUDENT WINTER GAMES.—At Tampere, Finland, Czechoslovakia defeated the defending champion Russia, to win the final event, the ice hockey tournament, at the sixth world university winter games. Finland beat Switzerland, 8-1, to clinch the bronze medal.

Russia won 13 of 25 gold medals in the games and 37—*or half—of* the total complement (There was no bronze ice ice dancing). Three points for a gold medal, two for silver and one for bronze:

	G	S	B	Pts
Russia	13	16	8	70
United States	5	5	1	26
Czechoslovakia	3	0	0	9
West Germany	2	0	2	8
East Germany	1	1	3	8
Poland	0	2	1	5
Hungary	1	0	0	3
North Korea	0	1	1	3
Austria	0	0	3	3
Japan	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	1	1
France	0	0	1	1

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	0	2	.000	—
New York	2	2	.500	—
St. Louis	2	2	.500	—
Philadelphia	0	2	.000	—
Chicago	1	2	.250	1 1/2
Montreal	1	4	.200	2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	0	2	.750	—
San Francisco	4	3	.571	1 1/2
Houston	2	2	.500	2
San Diego	3	3	.500	2
Atlanta	2	2	.000	2
Los Angeles	2	5	.167	4

Sunday's Results

Montreal 2, Chicago 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 1.
New York 6, St. Louis 4.
Houston 8, Atlanta 2.
Los Angeles 8, San Diego 0.
Cincinnati 6, S. San Francisco 5, 2.

Monday's Games
(Not included in standings)

San Francisco at Atlanta, night.
San Diego at Cincinnati, night.
Los Angeles at Houston, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	0	1	.833	—
Detroit	2	2	.000	2
Washington	0	0	.500	2
New York	2	3	.400	2 1/2
Boston	2	0	.400	2 1/2
Cleveland	2	4	.333	3

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	6	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	3	0	1.000	1
Milwaukee	3	3	.500	3 1/2
Kansas City	3	4	.333	3 1/2
Oakland	1	3	.250	3 1/2
Chicago	1	6	.167	4 1/2

Sunday's Results

California 7, Kansas City 5.
Oakland at Minnesota, rain.
Milwaukee 5, 10, Chicago 2, 2.
Detroit 7, Baltimore 2.
Cleveland 2, 4, New York 1, 0.
Washington 0, Boston 1.

Monday's Games
(Not included in standings)

Kansas City at Minnesota, rain.
Milwaukee or Oakland, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Cleveland ..... 100 000 100—2 4 1
New York ..... 000 000 100—1 6 0
McDowell (1-1) and Sims; Stottlemyre, Hamilton (8) and Munson. L—Stottlemyre (0-2). HR—Nagelson (1st).

(Second Game)

Cleveland ..... 000 200 000—4 0 3
New York ..... 110 100 011—5 10 1
Moore, Hennigan (7), Ellsworth (8), Higgins (9), Paul (8) and Rosse; Kekich, Klimkowski (5), Hamilton (9), Akee (8) and Munson. W—Akee (1-0). L—Higgins (0-1).
California ..... 010 105 000—7 16 0
Kansas City ..... 001 220 000—5 5 0
Murphy, May (5), Fisher (6) and Azcue; Drago, Drabowsky (7) and Campanis. W—Fisher (1-0). L—Drago (1-1). HR—Campanis (2d), Repoz (2d), Fregosi (2d).

(First Game)

Cincinnati ..... 200 100 201—6 7 2
San Francisco ... 003 000 002—5 8 4
Maloney, Clonigner (5), Carroll (8), Gullett (9) and Bench; McCormick, Linzy (7) and Oletz. W—Clonigner (1-0). L—McCormick (0-1). HR—Perez (1st, 2d), Bonds (2d).

(Second Game)

Cincinnati ..... 100 002 002—5 9 0
San Francisco ... 000 100 001—2 8 1
Nolan, Granger (8) and Bench; Bryant, Linzy (9), McMahon (8) and Gibson. W—Nolan (2-0). L—Bryant (1-1). HR—Tolan (2d).

Nipko, Foster (7) and Elder; Dierker (2-0) and Edwards. L—Nipko (0-2). HR—Wynn (1st, 3d), Davis (1st), Rader (3d), Pepitone (2d), Cepeda (2d).
San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Los Angeles ..... 300 009 20x—6 6 0
Robson, Ross (9), Corkins (8) and Cannizzaro; Singer (1-2) and Foller. L—Dobson (1-1). HR—Grabarkewitz (1st).

(First Game)

Milwaukee ..... 120 002 000—5 9 1
Chicago ..... 000 101 000—2 9 2
Krausse, Gelnar (8) and McNertney; John, Murphy (8) and Josephson. W—Krausse (1-1). L—John (0-2). HR—Walton (3d), May (1st).

(Second Game)

Milwaukee ..... 050 440 003—16 15 0
Chicago ..... 000 000 101— 2 9 2
Lauzerique (1-0) and Rodf; Arrigo, Slak (2), Rounsaville (5), Secrist (8), Murphy (9) and Herrmann. L—Arrigo (0-1). HR—Lauzerique (1st), Melton (1st).
Detroit ..... 200 200 000—7 15 1
Baltimore ..... 000 000 011—2 7 1
Nierko, Timmermann (8) and Freehan; Cuellar, Leonhard (4), Hardin (4), Watt (9) and Hendricks. W—Nierko (2-0). L—Cuellar (1-1). HR—B. Robinson (1st).
Boston ..... 010 000 103—5 15 1
Washington ..... 010 230 00x—6 6 2
Peters, Stange (3), Jarvis (8), Phillips (8) and Moses; Cox, Shellenback (9), Pina (9) and Casanova. W—Cox (2-0). L—Peters (1-1). HR—Moses (1st), Epstein (3d), Yastrzemski (1st).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 010 2—3 8 0
Philadelphia .. 000 000 001 0—1 7 2
Blass (1-0) and May; Bunning, Hoerner (10) and McCarver. L—Bunning (0-1). HR—Mazeroski (1st).
New York ..... 030 003 000—6 12 1
St. Louis ..... 000 201 010—4 10 1
Seaver, H. Taylor (8) and Grote; Carlton, Chuck Taylor (9), Campisi (9), Briles (9) and Torre. W—Seaver (1-0). L—Carlton (0-1). HR—Allen (3d).
Chicago ..... 000 000 000—0 3 1
Montreal ..... 000 002 00x—2 5 0
Jenkins, Aguirre (6), Decker (8) and Martin; Stoneman (11-1) and Boccabella. L—Jenkins (0-2). HR—Fairly (1st).
Atlanta ..... 000 000 003—3 9 0
Houston ..... 103 101 02x—8 9 0

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Art Buchwald

We're Gaining on 'Em

WASHINGTON.— Despite President Nixon's bitter remarks concerning the Senate vote on Judge Carswell, there was a certain amount of optimism at the White House the following day.

Attorney General John Mitchell told the President, "They beat Haynsworth 55 to 45, while Carswell was only defeated 51-45. That means we picked up four votes in less than a year. At this rate we should have a man on the court by 1972."

Buchwald

"You're a good man, John," the President said. "How many more nominees do you think it will take?"

"Well, given the makeup of the Senate at the present time, I doubt if you'll have to put up more than six men before we can get someone confirmed."

"That's good. John. I'd love to fill that ninth vacancy while I am still in office."

"You have nothing to worry about, Mr. President. My wife, Martha, has been working on some senators right now. She should be able to get them in line before long."

"Good for Martha," the President said. "Where is she now?"

"When I left her at two this morning, she was still talking to the Arkansas Gazette."

"What for?"

"She was trying to get them to crucify Senator Fulbright."

"Oh?"

"Martha feels that if she can crucify six senators she can swing the Senate around to our side."

"Why didn't we think of that?" the President said.

"I have always said, give Martha two sticks, a hammer, a mouthful of nails and a recalcitrant senator, and she'll turn him around every time."

* * *

"Do we have any other candidates lined up to nominate?"

"I've been getting a lot of suggestions. Vice - President Agnew thinks that since we're looking for a strict constructionist, we ought to appoint someone from the building industry."

"That makes sense."

"Strom Thurmond just called in and said he thought Gov. Claude Kirk of Florida might make a good choice. Kirk's been wanting to get to the Supreme Court for over a week."

"But Kirk's a Southerner, and everyone knows a Southern constructionist can't win."

"Judge Julius Hoffman of Chicago is available if you want to forget about the South."

"Let's put his name down," the President said.

"Senator Hruska gave me a new list of mediocre judges he has complete faith in," the attorney general said.

* * *

"I believe we better stop playing up the mediocrity of our candidate this time. It doesn't seem to have the appeal we thought it would."

"Exactly my thoughts, Mr. President. If we couldn't win on mediocrity with Judge Carswell, then we can't win with anybody."

"There must be someone," the President said.

"Mr. President, I know it's not my place to advise you, but have you ever thought of appointing a woman to the court?"

"That's not a bad idea providing she's a strict constructionist. Who can we get?"

"Well, Martha was trying on Judge Carswell's black robes the other night, and we were all surprised how well they fit her."

Dutch Painting Brings $52,900

LONDON, April 13 (Reuters).—A rare 17th-century painting discovered in an attic has fetched £22,050 ($52,920) for its anonymous owner.

The painting, "Head of a Girl," by Flemish artist Michiel Sweerts, went to a private buyer who also remained anonymous.

It was the highest price paid in a sale of Old Masters auctioned at Christie's. The sale, held Friday, totaled £300,000 ($720,000).

A Christie's spokesman said the firm had sold only two pictures by Sweerts in ten years. A canal scene by the Venetian artist Canaletto was sold to a private Italian buyer for £13,750 ($33,000). American oil millionaire Paul Getty paid £12,600 ($30,240) for a picture of musicians around a balcony painted in 1622 by Dutch artist Gerrit van Honthorst.

Irving Marder

Princess Remembers Proust, Times Past

Paris.
Wednesday, May 1, 1912.

Princesse,

Your "Alexandre Asiatique" really came "like the face of the sun." Unfortunately, the book itself has proved to me that our disagreement was more profound and that it had to do with ideas . . . I notice that after having told you that I never think about myself. I talk of nothing but me and the joy I feel in thinking about you. But I also notice that it is an exegesis of yours that I should talk about myself . . . Doesn't the death you extol resemble the life I lead? But the latter will always lack the delightful and really perfect grace of your words when you say the "story of his life ends in a bird's chatter."

Please deign, Princesse, to accept my admiration and my grateful respect.

Marcel Proust.

The Princesse Marthe Bibesco, sitting upright in a scroll chair, glanced out at the stippled expanse of the Seine as a gust of April rain, like a handful of lightly tossed gravel, hit the casement window overlooking the Quai Bourbon. The dying light of late afternoon, diffused by saturated blackish clouds, and further dimmed by the drapes of the salon, fell mainly on her visitor, while she herself was in shadow.

"Do I get tired of talking about Proust? Never!"

Not even after 60 years? No, never.

Not, mind you, that the princess lives in the Proustian past. Eighty-two now, but still brisk and alert, she has just been awarded the 25,000 franc ($4,500) Grand Prix de Littérature by the Singer-Polignac foundation. Not for having known Proust, but for a lifetime of literary excellence. Her many works include novels, memoirs, biographies—a wide variety of forms.

The prize she has won was endowed by the late Princesse Edmond de Polignac, née Wignarette Singer, of the immensely rich American sewing-machine family.

November, 1912.

Mon cher Antoine (Bibesco),

Here is the only copy of "Swann." Give it to Gide and to Copeau to read. I am giving you some points about the novel, which you already know, but which might be useful for your readers.

"Du côté de chez Swann" is the fragment of a novel, which will have as general title "A la recherche du temps perdu." I should have liked to have published it as a single whole, but it would have been too long . . .

Ton
Marcel Proust.

The princess shifted in her chair and adjusted her rather thick dark-rimmed glasses. "What was his conversation like? Like *feu d'artifice*—yes, just like fireworks!"

Where and when did they first meet? "It was at the Opéra, a performance of 'Tristan'." She thought for a moment. "It must have been 1907. I was 17, and had been married for a year." (If it was 1907 she must have been 19, but who's counting?) Armand Guiche (the Duc de Gramont) brought him to our box. Later Proust wrote some verses for me about that evening at the Opéra."

The Bibescos are a Romanian-born clan, several branches of which have lived in France for generations. Mina Curtiss's "Letters of Marcel Proust," from which excerpts are quoted here (Vintage Books, Random House, 1966) includes letters to five Bibescos—Princess Marthe, Princess Elizabeth, Prince Antoine, Marthe's cousin, and two other princes, making for true Proustian complexity.

Portrait of Princess Bibesco by Boldini, circa 1911.

"Oh yes," Princess Marthe said. "He came here. He called it 'Venice in Paris.' But he used to visit us before then in the Faubourg Saint-Honoré. . . ."

The princess's secretary, a tall, white-haired woman, entered the room to say that another visitor had arrived. The princess fobbed her off and resumed the conversation, which turned toward contemporary French writers. Whom did she esteem?

Malraux. Anyone else? Sartre, perhaps?

Oh yes, but "events go against him." Against his theories? Yes. Also, she doesn't care for "vulgarity on purpose." The princess said that Sartre had visited the grave of Chateaubriand, and that upon it he had done "what little dogs do—and when the ocean was so near at hand."

Princesse, May 1, 1912.

. . . Alexandre is right in saying that to cease hoping is despair itself. But although there is no end to my desires, I never hope. And perhaps, too, the great sobriety of my life, in which there are no journeys, no walks, no society, no light, is in itself a contingent desire that adds fuel to my perennial desire. And when one no longer thinks of one's personal pleasure, one even finds a certain amount of it in determining the laws that deprive us of what we thought we could keep, even of the very heart itself. . . .

Ton
Marcel Proust.

The white-haired secretary came in again, this time followed by the maid, who was slightly younger. The princess stirred in her chair, and reluctantly heaved herself up.

"It wasn't really snobbery, you know. He was observing these people, like a collector of butterflies."

This reminded the departing visitor of another observer, another collector of butterflies, who had also done much of his early collecting in Paris. Did the princess think that, as some have suggested, the two butterfly fanciers had quite a lot in common?"

The Princesse Marthe said, "Who is that?"

"Nabokov."

"How do you spell it?"

The visitor spelled it carefully—her hearing is not acute—and the princess said that she did not know his work.

PEOPLE:

A Pflug For the Mini

Listen, who started all this "mini-midi-maxi" business in the first place? Has it really only been a couple of months, or is it true, as a brain-washed eighth-grader friend insists, that the expression was coined in 47 B.C. by Julius Ceasar himself in announcing the defeat of Pharnaces to the Roman Senate? More to the point, who's going to finish it? Would you believe Jo-Ann Pflug?

"I like short skirts," said Jo Ann, one of the stars of "M*A*S*H," to Parade magazine, "and I'm going to continue to wear them no matter what anyone else says. I believe that women should wear whatever they decide they look and feel best in. Some women dress for other women. I dress for men. I consider clothes part of the total package. I'm not interested in any man who likes me solely because I dress well. How I dress I consider merely incidental. If a man likes you primarily because you dress well, you've got a jerk on your hands."

Jo Ann Pflug

* * *

A slightly more violent reaction might be read between the lines of a poignant classified ad in The New York Times: "Maxi-Coat (Bottom Part) Lost in cab, vic. 87th & West End Ave. Reward."

* * *

"Re Anne and the cannibal (People, April 6)," writes Andrew A. Corner from Richmond, England, "Woe be unto the first blighter who asks for the princess's hand!"

* * *

RUNNING: For the City Council of Sausalito, Calif., Sally Stanford, 65, former madame of San Francisco's best-known bordello. Miss Stanford, who has a record of 17 convictions as well as the endorsement of the Sausalito Women's Club, openly admits to having run a house once favored by a great number of delegates to the founding of the United Nations ("I did the best I could for them. There was a lot of money around, a lot of Arab princes") and convincingly defends her chosen profession: "If we had more of it today, we wouldn't have so much trouble. Animals are far more realistic." As for politics, "As a taxpayer, and a large one, I'm going to expose the financial mismanagement of Sausalito. You wouldn't believe the things that go on in this town. There is a general breakdown in morals." AILING: Cantinflas, 58, Mexican bullfighter-turned-movie actor, who is resting comfortably in a Mexico City hospital after suffering a cardiac arrest on Sunday.

* * *

The cosmopolitan Baghdad Observer, having gotten around to a review of John Lennon's controversial lithographs, tells it like it is:

"In the first one, the scratchy lines showed Lennon and Yoko meeting. In the second, they are running away. In the third, they are being married before a registrar. In the fourth, they are fleeing to Amsterdam. And in the fifth, they are doing their 'peace-in-bed' press conference in Holland. The next eight simply show three varying manners of how Lennon and Yoko reach a climax in their thoughts, sex-wise."

—DICK RORABACK.

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YOUNG GERMAN, 25 years old, seeks French pen pal. Correspondence only in English or German. Write: Ethel Sanne, 4 Hunsseldorf Nord, Parkstr. 38, Germany.

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Apts., Houses, Land for Sale

PARIS AND SUBURBS

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